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BRITISH LABORITES BALK AT COALITION WITH THE LIBERALS

Official Announcement Made by Egerton Wake—Parliament Faces Uncertain Future

Composition of British House of Commons Differs Materially From That of Predecessor

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Egerton Wake, chief agent of the Labor Party, officially announced today that there would be no Liberal-Labor coalition.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8—The election results are now practically complete and falsify the prediction of all prophets. The Conservatives have lost 91 seats, thereby converting their majority in the last Parliament of 77 over all other parties combined, into a minority of over 100 now. Net gains have been made by Labor of 48 seats and by the Liberals of 43. The turnover of votes, compared with the last elections, though proportionally smaller, accords with these results. Out of a total increase of 500,000 in suffrages cast, Labor has secured 250,000, while the Conservatives have lost 20,000.

The Conservatives are still the largest individual party in Parliament, but they can neither give effect to their protectionist policy, for the sake of which they have jeopardized and lost the safe position of absolute authority they held before they went to the country, nor can they even continue to carry on the Government without help from those to whom they are bitterly opposed.

Next Step With Government

The question now arises of what they are to do, for the next step lies with them as the Government in possession. It was freely stated in the Conservative clubs here last night that they will resign and thereby relieve themseves of all further responsibility. "Let Labor come in for a time," they said. "We shall soon see a state of things that will bring us back." This is for them the easiest, if also the most selfish, way out of the difficulties they have brought upon themselves.

There is another possible course for them to take and it is backed by some of the more moderate elements in their counsels. It is for Stanley Baldwin to resign as committed to the protectionist policy which the country has emphatically rejected, and for someone in the party not committed to protection to succeed him in order to make a working arrangement with the Liberals as the other constitutional party in the House to carry on the King's Government and keep Labor out.

Rapprochement Possible

Speaking here last night Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Conservative Minister of Health, adumbrated this when he said there was "bound to come a rapprochement of some kind" between two of the great parties. Sir Alfred Mond, one of the ablest of Mr. Lloyd George's lieutenants, takes a similar view. On his return here from his

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Canada Retaliates On U. S. Fishermen

Washington, Dec. 8

BY A Canadian Government order just issued, American fishing vessels after Dec. 31 will be unable to enter Canadian harbors except in emergency.

Though commerce department officials, through whom notices of the step are being circulated, have no direct knowledge of the reasons, it is understood the Canadian Government desires to retaliate against United States tariff restrictions which are found objectionable to Canadians.

REICHSTAG PASSES "FULL POWER BILL"

New German Cabinet Wins Decisive Victory on First Test of Strength

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Reichstag today voted the "full power bill" asked by the Government by 313 to 18, on the third and final reading of the measure.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 8—The Mayence agreement placing the railway systems of the Rhineland and the Ruhr Valley, with the exception of that portion which is in the British zone around Cologne, in the hands of the Franco-Belgian regie was ratified by the German Government last night. This agreement, which comes into force on Dec. 10, will deprive the railway system of the Reich of the district from which it formerly derived 30 per cent of its revenues. Passengers traveling from unoccupied Germany into the occupied area in the future will have to leave the German train at the "frontier," and after purchasing a new ticket continue their journey in a regie train.

The Cabinet also in its meeting with the representatives of the Rhineland and the Ruhr Valley defined its position in several important issues. It insists now that the German Industrialists come to terms with the French, so that France cannot any longer maintain that Germany is passively resisting, and therefore the Quai d'Orsay ought to open direct negotiations with the German Government. The Government has agreed to continue the payment of the unemployed doles to the Ruhr district which it had threatened to discontinue owing to lack of funds. It now intends to levy a special tax and appeal to foreign countries for help, since there are more than 1,000,000 men and women out of work in the Ruhr Valley. The Cabinet furthermore has condemned the new Rhineland bank and money, as vehicles for the promotion of Separatist tendencies. It, however, has sanctioned the issue of stable emergency money by communities. The rentenmark will not be introduced into the Rhineland owing to the danger of confiscation by the French.

The number of rentenmarks in circulation is growing daily and paper currency is holding steady with the result that farmers are bringing their products into the towns again. Fats are beginning to appear in quantities and simultaneously prices are going down. This development has relieved the population and the faces of the people are perceptibly less tense.

BITTER DIATRIBE OF TURKISH ACTS IN THE NEAR EAST

Edward Hale Bierstadt Writes Vividly on the "International Plague Spot"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Under the heading of "The Great Betrayal," the first of a series of 10 articles on the Near East, written by Edward Hale Bierstadt, authority on Turkish affairs, The Christian Herald in its issue today sheds interesting light on "a spot where more than $130,000,000 of Christian America's money has been invested in missionary, educational and humanitarian activities, an investment that has been almost entirely destroyed in the last nine years without a serious Government protest."

Graham Patterson, publisher of the Christian Herald, in a foreword to Mr. Bierstadt's revelations, says that "the Near East will continue to be an international plague spot until the United States protects its humanitarian investment." He points out that the present articles are based upon an inquiry which has been in progress since last April and that the research covers American political, commercial and cultural relationships with the Near East. Declaring that all the facts have been authenticated, Mr. Patterson says that they came as "a distinct shock" and that the truth disclosed "inevitably will awaken a new sense of responsibility in the American heart for some past, and many future tragedies in the lands around the eastern Mediterranean."

Christian Missionaries Decimated

The article alleges that "the Christian missionaries have been decimated and driven from Turkey, that mystical region renowned principally for international broils, occasional massacres and a need for continual relief efforts." Their fate has been pitiless, it continues, and American religious and educational institutions have been virtually wiped out.

"We are too likely to think of that blinding horror (the destruction of Smyrna) when we think of it at all," writes Mr. Bierstadt, "as being akin to the Yokohama earthquake and fire,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

EXCITEMENT IN PEKING OVER DEMONSTRATION BY ALLIES OFF CANTON

By Special Cable

PEKING, Dec. 8—The powers' naval demonstration at Canton is causing excitement in Peking. Politicians surmise a possible boycott in the south as a reprisal, though the north appears to approve the action as releasing funds for Peking's use. The 1920 Confederacy of the Southern Provinces obtained the release of 13 per cent of the customs surplus of the Canton Government until Dr. Sun's defeat in the same year. The powers were compelled to intervene and the only danger is whether their action will unite the Chinese against the powers.

Peking politicians are speculating whether to take similar action against Gen. Chang Tso-lin on account of the seizure of the salt gabelle funds of $7,000,000. The powers are unlikely to act as a cat's-paw, as the customs are the first security for foreign debts and the salt revenue is chiefly used for Chinese purposes, though it acts as a second security in case of a deficiency.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen being short of funds for a civil war, his ally, Cheng Chuing-ming, decided to seize the customs as a pretext to make the Peking administration war against the south. At present Dr. Sun maintains the position of using the Yunnanese mercenaries, not against the north, but against the Kwangtung troops, who are themselves raising funds by the oppression of the province.

DRAFT PLAN TO INSURE PEACE BACKED BY BERNARD M. BARUCH

Former Chairman of War Industries Board Points Out That "Conscription" Is Not "Confiscation"

To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed in substance as follows:

IN the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Bernard M. Baruch, formerly chairman of the War Industries Board, declared today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the proposed constitutional amendment conscripting capital as well as materials in time of war had his cordial support. He said he had been convinced that such a proposal was fundamentally necessary and capable of just and practical administration ever since his experience as mobilizing chief of American industry in the late war.

"It is only the use of the word 'conscription' that is misleading," said Mr.

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Bernard M. Baruch

BURDEN OF PROOF PLACED ON B. & A.

Utilities Commission Holds Railroad Must Show Need for Advance in Fares

That the Boston & Albany Railroad Company cannot have the approval of the Department of Public Utilities to any increase in the price of the 12-ride commutation ticketss it sells, unless it shows by a fair preponderance of the evidence that such increase is necessry to obtain a reasonable compensation for the service rendered, was a decision handed down today at the State House by the commission.

The commission refused to rule favorably on two other requests made of the department by Joseph W. Bartlett, city solicitor of Newton, and Clarence A. Bunker, counsel for the town of Wellesley.

The legal representatives of Newton and Wellesley asked the department to decide:

that the Boston & Maine railroad has not maintained the burden of proof to show that an increase in the 12-ride commutation ticket is necessary to obtain a reasonable compensation for the service rendered.

That as a matter of law the Boston & Albany railroad cannot have the approval of the Department of Public Utilities to any increase in the rates for 12-ride commutation tickets, unless it shows by a fair preponderance of the evidence that such increase is necessary to btain a reasonable compensation for the service rendered.

That as a matter of law Section 190 of Chapter 160, is not applicable in the case of the Boston & Albany railroad petition, unless and until the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, by a fair preponderance of the evidence, shows that the present rates for 12-ride commutation tickets are unjust and unreasonable, and that the increase asked for in said rates is necessary to obtain a reasonable compensation for the service rendered.

The requests were made on Dec. 4 and the department today ruled against the first and third requests, "except in so far as they may be granted in the department's decision upon the application of the New York Central Railroad, lessee of the Boston & Albany Railroad, for approval of rates and conditions of 12-ride commutation tickets, under the provisions of section 190 of chapter 160 of the General Laws."

Section 190 of chapter 160 provides that railroads shall sell 12-ride commutation tickets within a radius of 15 miles from the terminals in Boston.

TURKISH MISSION FOR LONDON

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8—Yussuf Kemal Bey, the new head of the Turkish mission to Great Britain, expects to leave Angora for London on Dec. 15. The following is the personnel of the delegation: Kemal Bey, first secretary; Muhammad Ali Bey, second secretary; Orhan Bey, third secretary, and Salih Bey, chief of archives.

LETTERS MUST BE IN TURKISH

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8—Beginning Jan. 1, the Turkish Department of Posts and Telegraphs will accept no letter or telegram unless addressed in Turkish characters.

President Is Praised for World Court Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Dec. 8

AMONG those who have made known their approval of the President's stand on the World Court, as set forth in his message to Congress, is the Federal Council of Churches, which sent him the following telegram:

"The Federal Council of Churches appreciates your admirable advocacy of American membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice. We are confident that leaders in all the churches enthusiastically support the position which you have taken, and hope that every possible influence may be exerted to secure favorable action by the Senate."

DEMOCRATS HINT SENATE DEADLOCK

Anti-Cummins Men Want $12,000 Presidency Voted On—Committee Members Assigned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The work of the selecting committees in both the House and Senate is now under way and it is anticipated that the Committee on Committees of both parties will have their assignments ready possibly by Monday.

The most desirable committe assignments in the Senate are those on the Foreign Relations Committee. About 50 per cent of the Republican Senators have indicated their desire to be placed upon that committee with but three majority places to fill. The number of possibilities, however, has been narrowed down to five, those under consideration now being Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio; George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, and Davis Elkins (R.), Senator from West Virginia.

Room For Farmer-Labor

The Farmer-Laborites will, it is understood, have representation on the Foreign Relations Committee through the assignment of Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), Senator from Minnesota.

Agreement has been reached between the majority and minority, in the Senate to increase the personnel of the committees on Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Finance, Agriculture and Appropriations, from 16 to 17, for the purpose of caring for Mr. Shipstead and his colleague, Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Labor), Senator from Minnesota, respectively.

The latter has expressed a desire to be placed on Foreign Relations. The probabilities are he will have a place on the Committee on Agriculture, which will be a very important assignment to him and to his section of the country.

It has been agreed between the two parties in the Senate that the proportionate representation on committees shall be 10 Republican to 6 Democrats on major committees and 9 to 7 on the minor committees.

Senate Democrats, after a caucus held yesterday, stated that on Monday they expected to move for an election of president of the Senate. This means, of course, an attempt to unseat Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is now occupying the position of president pro tempore. It is claimed by the Democrats that because of the fact that he was elected president pro tempore and not as president of the Senate, and because of the further fact that the position of president of the Senate calls for a salary of $12,000 instead of the usual Senatorial compensation of $7500 per annum, a vote should be recorded and the question decided definitely.

This condition arouses considerable speculation as to the outcome and it is thought, if the question is precipitated, that it may result in a deadlock similar to that which held the House in bondage for two days.

As in the House, the balance of power would lie with the Progressives, who have a strength of seven. With 51 as the entire Republican representation in the Senate and 43 as the Democratic, the Republicans would be placed in an embarrassing position.

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SLUMP IN ARRESTS UNDER PROHIBITION SHOWN IN NATION

Police Books of 100 Cities Reveal 116,400 Less for Drunkenness in Dry Period Than in Wet

Automobile Law Violations Are Blamed for N. Y. City Increase —Wet Propaganda Refuted

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Reports obtained by Robert E. Corradini, Research Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, from chiefs of police in 100 American cities, lead Mr. Corradini to declare that there has been a substantial decresae in arrests for drunkenness and in arrests for all causes, and in the percentage of arrests for drunkenness in relation to arrests for all causes.

Mr. Corradini says that the cities fom which he obtained information run in size from 5000 to 5,000,000, including New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and that the statistics cover 31 states, as follows: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia ,Washington, Wisconsin.

Mr. Corradini said:

I wrote to the chief of police of every city of 25,000 population or more in every state in the union. If there were only a few of such cities in any state I wrote to the chiefs of the smaller towns in such states, in order to get the statistics of from three to five cities in each state.

Investigation Authentic

We have received some material for more than 250 cities, but we have received everything we asked complete for every year, from 1910 to 1922, inclusive. This material was gathered principally for the commission from Netherlands, consisting of P. Van der Meulen and N. A. de Vries, who recently made an inspection tour of America, and is being officially presented by them to their Government. However, the city officials in the same cities have given the same material to the World League Against Alcoholism, which assumes all responsibility for its publication in this country and elsewhere.

Pre-prohibition periods are compared with post-prohibition periods in all instances. The reports of the chiefs of police for 100 cities show that in the wet period of 1914-15-16 there were in the 100 cities 323,790 arrests for intoxication, or 17.5 per 1000 persons. In the dry period covering 1920-21-22 there were only 207,390 arrests for intoxication in the 100 cities, or 9.5 per 1000. This is a decrease of 116,400. During the wet period the population of the cities was in round numbers 18,500,000. In the dry period it was in round numbers 21,000,000.

In the same years which we call the wet period there were 54.2 arrests for all causes per 1000 population in the 100 cities. In the dry period of three years there were only 52.8 arrests for all causes per 1000 persons in the 100 cities.

In the wet period 32.2 per cent of all arrests were those for intoxication, but in the dry period only 18.8 per cent of all arrests were made for intoxication.

Automobiles Jump Totals

For the general period of 1910 to 1917, inclusive, the high percentage of arrests for drunkenness as compared with arrests for all causes was 35, and was always over 30. Since prohibition that per cent has dropped materially. It is now 22 per cent. In the years preceding prohibition, 17 of every 1000 persons in these cities were arrested annually for drunkenness. Since prohibition only 9 of every 1000 are arrested annually for that offense.

The greatest decrease in arrests for drunkenness, as compared with arrests for all causes, is in cities which range in size from 500,000 to 1,000,000 population, and is 21 per cent. In cities ranging from 5000 to 250,000, the decrease is 10 per cent. In the cities between 250,000 and 500,000, seven in all, the decrease in the percentage of arrests for drunkenness, in relation to the arrests for all causes, is 8.3, which is the smallest in all the classes. In the three cities of New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, the decrease in the percentage of arrests for drunkenness, in relation to the arrests for all causes, is 10 per cent. In this connection it should be said that the small decrease in Chicago is due largely to the fact that Chicago has no separate classification for arrests for intoxication. Such arrests go in with arrests for disorderly conduct.

As might be imagined, there are cities in which there has been an increase in the number of arrests for all causes, due in large measure to the increased number of automobiles, which greatly increase traffic-law violations. The greatest increase is in New York City, where, before prohibition, there were always fewer than 200,000 arrests per year, but where, since prohibition, there have been as high as 300,000 arrests. In New York City, comparing wet 1916 with the dry period, there has been an increase of 150 per cent in traffic-law violations. In 1916 there were 41,000 such arrests, but in the dry period those arrests have averaged 100,000 per year. Of course, it is clear that that is due to the large increase in the number of automobiles.

The analysis shows that since prohibition there has been a decrease in the offenses against the person, against chastity, and against the family and children. This is rather notable in New York. The total number of arrests per 1000 of population increased between 1916 and 1922, but offenses against the person decreased from 2.8 to 1.8; offenses against chastity decreased from 1 to 0.7, and offenses against the family and children decreased from 1.1 to 0.7.

The subjoined table shows also a

CHICAGO FRUIT AUCTION MERGER IS PROTESTED BY INDEPENDENTS

California Exchange Officials Declare Move Prompted by Price Consideration—Reprisals Cause Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Officials of the California Fruit Growers Exchange today declared that this week's consolidation of the two Chicago fruit auctions, being fought by a rival auction hastily formed by certain "independents" will result in a greatly increased local market for California's huge fruit crop said to be 33 per cent greater than last year's. Meanwhile prices of new crop navel oranges took another slump of 50 cents a box here yesterday as the "independents" continue, it is charged, to "dump" their fruit into the market in retaliation against the merger.

Good sized California navels of choice grade dropped at wholesale from $6.25@6.75 to $5.75@6. Smaller size oranges tumbled from $3.25@3.50 to $2.50@3.

California fruit undoubtedly will have a much greater distribution in the Chicago market through the new Chicago fruit auction company, it was stated at the California Fruit Growers Exchange. For the first time in history the exchange began this week to sell its product through auction. Heretofore the exchange has disposed of its crop at private sale, in carload lots only. Under the new plan of auctioning the exchange is selling in minimum lots of 20 boxes to a bidder. This means that the small fruit dealers are having for the first time an opportunity to bid for the California crop, it was stated.

Last year the exchange handled 3500 carloads of fruit, claiming to represent 15,000 California growers, and controlling 75 per cent of the California production, it was said. This huge volume is now to be auctioned, and with the plans for wider distribution volume is expected to be

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

World News in Brief

Washington—The United States again has inquired of Canada as to the possible negotiation of a treaty which would permit a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence River. This project has been advocated for some time by the agricultural interests of the middle west, who see in such a waterway a direct outlet for export to Europe. New York and New England business interests have opposed the plan on the ground that transportation by the way of the Erie Canal and trunk line railroads is sufficient.

Denver, Colo.—A McAdoo-for-President Club has been formed here. Gov. William E. Sweet and Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton are declared to be the sponsors for the organization.

Victoria, B. C.—How British Columbia's great timber business has expanded during the last few years is shown by figures prepared by the Provincial Lands Department. The value of the timber industry to the Province last year was $49,477,000, as against $35,528,000 in 1916. The total number of logging operations here has increased from 1144 in 1916 to 2652 now.

Washington—Any aid given Germany by America, in the opinion of President Coolidge, should be furnished on a business basis, rather than a matter of charity. This statement of the President's views, made at the White House after a conference between the Executive and Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador, was taken as an indication that Mr. Coolidge would not favor, at this juncture, an appropriation for German relief such as proposed in a bill introduced by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

New York—Van Wyck Brooks of Westport, Conn., critic and author, has won this year's award of $2000, given by the Dial to an American writer of merit.

Baltimore—Dr. M. Carey Thomas, former president of Bryn Mawr College, recently returned from a tour of Europe, denounced the United States Senate as "primitive minded," and declared "the formation of a world league is the only thing that can prevent rapid deterioration of western civilization," in an address before the intercollegiate conference of eastern students, in session at Goucher College.

Princeton, N. J.—A change in public opinion "necessary for the strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment," can be brought about in large measure through the young men of the country, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired, told students of Princeton University.

New York—"There is more order in Russia today than there is in New York," declared Col. William K. Haskell, head of the American Relief Administration, before members of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Near East at a dinner. Mr. Haskell said that Communism had disappeared in Russia and that the country was rapidly returning to old systems of trade.

Victoria, B. C.—Provision for extensive public works is made in the British Columbia Government's annual budget. It is planned to borrow $2,000,000 this year and of this $1,175,000 will be used for building roads and bridges. Altogether the province will spend about $19,000,000 during the coming year, 50 per cent reductions in the taxation of agricultural lands and in the personal property tax are announced.

Victoria, B. C.—The League of Nations Society, formed to foster the ideals of the League, is rapidly gaining membership in British Columbia. Men and women prominent in public life were elected officers of the Victoria branch of the organization, formed here recently. Formation of local branches of the society is the result of the speaking tour of Sir George Foster, former Canadian delegate to the League Assembly, through Canada in support of the League.

New York—In a skyscraper studio, 38 stories above Broadway, A. T. Nowell, British portrait painter, one of the two artists before whom King George of England sat, has been working for two years, it was revealed when portraits of prominent business officials and their wives, which he had painted, were placed on exhibition.

Olean, N. Y.—Following a shutdown of 10 days, the local shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, working on classified repairs, have again been closed for an indefinite period. About 1000 men are affected.

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decrease in juvenile delinquency and offenses against property rights. It will be noted that there was not only an increase in traffic violations, but also in such things as peddling without licenses and other police restrictions.

New York has had fewer arrests proportionally than Boston. This is due to the fact that there are in New York large Jewish and Italian populations, who, if they drink, are apt to drink home-made concoctions and remain at home, not subjecting themselves to arrests upon the streets.

The table of arrests for all causes for the average wet period, 1914, 1915 and 1916, shows that 1,003,173 arrests were made in the 100 cities and that in the dry period of 1920, 1921 and 1922 the arrests for all causes numbered 1,102,212, an increase of 99,039, but in the latter period there was an increase of more than 2,000,000 in population, so that, actually the per cent of arrests for all causes was decreased 1.4 per 1000 inhabitants, despite the great increase in traffic law violations.

This work of research will be continued, so that if possible detailed information will be presented from at least 200 or more cities representing every state in the Union, and there will also be a separate investigation made with respect to conditions obtaining in municipalities of 5000 and less before and since prohibition.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS IN NEW YORK CITY FOR 1916 COMPARED WITH THE YEARLY AVERAGES DURING THE PROHIBITION PERIOD, 1920-21-22.

	For year 1916		Yearly average 1920 to 1922		During prohibition	
	Total arrests	per 1000 population	Total arrests	per 1000 population	per 1000 population Inc.	Dec.
Total arrests	200,901	37.8	280,933	48.8	11.0	..
Offenses against—						
1. Person	15,147	2.8	10,528	1.8	..	1.0
2. Chastity	5,594	1.0	4,058	0.7	..	0.3
3. Family and children	5,948	1.1	4,485	0.7	..	0.4
4. Public health total	122,944	23.1	208,165	36.1	13.0	..
a Traffic violations	(41,443)	(7.8)	(102,098)	(17.7)	(9.9)	(..)
b Peddling without licenses	(1,647)	(0.3)	(10,335)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(..)
c All other	(79,854)	(15.0)	(95,732)	(16.5)	(1.5)	(..)
5. Administrations of government	989	0.18	805	1.13	..	0.05
6. Property rights	17,339	3.2	15,562	2.7	..	0.5
7. General criminality	24,326	4.5	30,763	5.3	0.8	..
8. Juvenile delinquency	8,095	1.5	6,306	1.0	..	0.5
9. Lunatics, witnesses, etc.	517	0.09	244	0.04	..	0.4

(a, b and c included in 4—Public Health Total)

BITTER DIATRIBE OF TURKISH ACTS IN THE NEAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

if only because it is so devastating and so terrible that it does not seem possible that a mere human agency was responsible. But as a matter of fact, hideous as it was, unparalleled as it was in all history, it was only one chapter in a tale begun 600 years ago, the end of which is not yet in sight; one link in a chain that is still in the forging. If only for this reason, it should be worth while at the outset to pause and endeavor to define the relationship of one event to another; to analyze motives and to probe causes; to ask, for instance, what the three-power loan of 1918 had to do with the tragedy of Smyrna, what influence the naval policy of the United States has had on Turkey, Greece and the oppressed minorities, and what the connection is between the Chester concessions and a national home for the Armenians. They are all parts of one whole."

Mr. Bierstadt lays the blame for the Near East problem upon "imperialism" on the part of the allied nations involved and recalls the violation by the United States of its pledges to the Armenian people and the Greek nation. He contrasts the great educational and mission work built up after a century of effort and at a cost of $136,000,000 by the 30,000,000 Christian people of America as "one interest" and then recalls a "second interest" not so important numerically but, apparently, paramount.

"The second interest," says Mr. Bierstadt, "is of little direct concern to the American public, and is important only to a relatively small group of individuals, capitalists and stockholders. This is the purely commercial interest as represented by the Standard Oil, the American tobacco companies and others, and by the Chester Concessions. It is perfectly evident that in the very nature of things these two sets of interests have widely differing objectives. The first gives, with no thought of return other than that which is represented by a better, healthier, and happier world; the second simply wants to make money, an object which is by no means unworthy in itself, provided it comes from increased production of the necessaries of life, but which will not, even from the most practical standpoint, bear comparison with the aim of the first group. For the first leads away from war, even as the second leads into it.

"Strong Drink Brewed by Mars"

"It is in considering the attitude of the United States Government toward these two sets of interests," says Mr. Bierstadt, "and in comparing this attitude with that of other governments that we shall begin to understand the meaning of imperialism, that strong drink brewed by Mars for the ruin of mankind. The position maintained by our representative at the Lausanne Conference is alone sufficient to illustrate the point. A half-hearted plea was made for the Armenians—half-hearted because of its emasculated quality. Finally it was dropped, instead of being forced home in the teeth of Turkish opposition. Yet the Armenians had long been considered the special charges of the American people, who had contributed millions of dollars for their relief and support, and the United States had not only put itself on record as favoring self-determination for small nations, but had in the bargain made specific pledges to Armenia. But, rather than run too strongly counter to Turkish wishes, the matter was permitted to go by the board."

The article continues: "Again, during this same period, when Greece was struggling with the problem of keeping alive more than 1,000,000 refugees, when the American Red Cross had withdrawn from Greece, and when the drachma had fallen from its par value of 20 cents to a fluctuating value of some 2 or 3 cents, thus vastly increasing the difficulties of the problem, the United States let it become known that she did not intend to fulfill her share of the Three-Power Loan, under the terms of which there is still due to Greece from this country the sum of $33,000,000. Yet the payment of this obligation, quite aside from being a matter of simple justice, would have saved thousands of lives.

Dramatic Incident Related

"And again, a smaller but more dramatic incident culled from many that occurred during the sack and burning of Smyrna, not only the American Y. W. C. A. and other philanthropic institutions, but even the United States consulate was gutted and burned by the Turkish troops. The Y. W. C. A. had been paid for by e public, the consulate was national property, yet it is not on record that any protest was made by the United States Government, which appeared to accept these acts of aggression in silence. This is a minor incident, it is true, but it is by no means without significance.

"But though our Government failed to protect the Armenians and Greeks at Lausanne, and though the position of our missions and educational institutions in the Near East seemed to be of small concern to it, our official 'observer' did support the Turkish delegates and became involved with the British over the matter of economic concessions."

BRITISH LABORITES BALK AT COALITION WITH THE LIBERALS

(Continued from Page 1)

defeat at Swansea yesterday he said: "Mr. Baldwin will have to resign and I should think Lord Derby, being more or less a free trader, might form a government to carry on the policy of tranquillity for the time being." This would mean the restoration of some form or other of a Lloyd Georgian coalition, which the Diehard revolt last year upset. It looks well on paper, but is quite unlikely to materialize at least for the time being owing to the strength of personal feeling in Diehard Conservative ranks against Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberals associated with him in the late coalition. As the Conservatives put the matter also they have no desire to become a "foot warmer" for the Liberal Party.

There remains the alternative for the King of following the constitutional usage to send for Ramsay Macdonald in his capacity as leader of the Opposition and head of the next biggest party in the State, and to invite him to form a government. Mr. Macdonald, however, commands no majority in the House. He might form a government to rebut the gibe so often hurled at his followers that "Labor cannot govern," but he would be liable to defeat the moment Parliament met. He might himself be prepared to make terms with the Liberals, who would insist on his dropping all such Labor panaceas as the much-vaunted capital levy. It is exceedingly improbable, however, that his followers, fresh from victory at the polls, could be persuaded to abandon the attack upon capitalism for which they stand.

Women Members Increase

Yet the Liberals could agree to nothing short of this. Herbert H. Asquith, as leader of the remaining party, might then be sent for by the King, but he would be faced with a similar problem, the reasons which interfere with advances to the Liberals from either the Conservatives or Labor operating equally against the success of initiative from the Liberal side. The King's Government, nevertheless, must be carried on and since no party wants another general election, at least for the time being, this necessitates temporary compromise arrangements to conduct the Administration on non-party lines until conditions change.

The Parliament which, as now arranged, is to reassemble on Jan. 8, thus faces an uncertain future. Its composition differs materially from that of the body which was dissolved last month. Not only is the relative strength of the parties altered, but the National Liberals, as well as the Conservatives, have lost prominent members.

The increase in the number of women representatives from three to eight is another notable new feature.

Whoever may be the next Prime Minister he will find an entire set of conditions such as have never existed before.

CHRISTMAS FETE PLANS ARE MADE

Municipal Tree on Common and Carol Singing Included

Arrangements for the annual municipal observance of Christmas Eve on Boston Common, the night of Dec. 24, are in progress by a committee of the Public Celebration Association, of which Wilfred F. Kelley is chairman, acting in conjunction with the director of public celebrations, J. Philip O'Connell.

The plan carried out on Christmas Eve last year proved so successful that the same idea will be followed this year, centering on the Common, at the Parkman Bandstand and the giant municipal Christmas tree. There will be one and possibly two performances of a nativity pageant, following the lighting of the usual municipal Christmas tree, after which there will be carol singing by several groups of organized singers, as well as singing of well-known carols and songs suitable to the occasion by the assembled people, with a song leader and a band. The program is being so arranged that there will be events all through the evening, starting probably at dusk when the tree will be lighted to midnight when the finale will come.

The innovation last Christmas of a municipal card welcome to "the strangers within our gates" at the holiday season proved especially worthy of perpetuation, and will be carried out this year. A card will be left at each hotel of the city for each guest on Christmas Day, the card being of special design. It is proposed to extend the same greeting by film at the motion picture theaters.

Aside from the central Christmas program at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common the city officially will conduct no other observance of the holiday, but the director of public celebrations is giving encouragment to such neighborhoods as choose to devise their own local observances of the occasion. This will be done in East Boston, and a Jamaica Plain committee is working on a like plan for that section of the city. Another section of the city in which such a local feature is adopted is Independence Square, South Boston, and possibly local organizations may combine in a committee to make such arrangements.

WOMEN INDORSE PRESIDENT'S STAND

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special)—In a telegraphic message sent to President Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, president of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, said:

Your message to the Congress with its clear and definite stand for the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the form and with the reservations proposed to the Senate, has the sincere support of the Connecticut League of Women Voters. The League is gratified that you are also in favor of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, possibly local light rains tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; fresh southwest winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly light rain and warmer tonight; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly light rain; warmer tonight; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Kansas City	42
Atlantic City	50	Montreal	38
Boston	44	Memphis	62
Buffalo	50	Nantucket	46
Calgary	24	New Orleans	60
Charleston	46	New York	44
Chicago	48	Philadelphia	42
Denver	26	Pittsburgh	52
Des Moines	44	Portland, Me.	36
Eastport	40	Portland, Ore.	36
Galveston	66	San Francisco	46

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:41 p. m.; Sunday 11:59 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

HIGHWAYS EXPENSE TOTALS $9,000,000

Motor Vehicle Fees, Totaling About $7,000,000 Available for This Work in State

In the construction of 186 miles of highways during the year ending Dec. 1, last, in the repair and maintenance of other highways, in contributing to the cost of town and county highways, the rebuilding of bridges and the administration of the highway division, the State spent more than $9,000,000, according to a report made public today by the department of public works.

From the federal government, the State received $1,550,000 in the form of "Federal aid for the construction of first class through highways."

The appropriation by the Legislature during the last session set aside $1,900,000 for the construction of state highways; for the maintenance of state roads $2,900,000 was appropriated; for aiding towns in the repair and improvement of public ways, $550,000 was to be spent and so made available; for the construction of town and county ways, $821,000 was appropriated, while $400,000 was given for the construction of highways in the western counties of the State. For new road-making and road-repairing machinery the Legislature set aside $250,000.

The greater part of this money made available for the construction and maintenance of highways came from the receipt of motor vehicle fees. These fees amounted to somewhat more than $7,000,000. About $404,000 was received from cities and towns in the form of municipal assessments, and $725,000 came from counties in county assessments on work done for the towns and counties by the state highway division under agreement.

The state's share on three highway contracts, in which state, county and town all shared in the cost because all were affected, amounted to $650,000.

The state in maintaining state highways took care of patching and repairing cracks and breaks due to the action of the winter weather, putting in new drains, cleaning out catch basins, putting tar, oil and sand on surfaces of highways and in keeping slopes in good shape and taking care of trees.

ENGLISH EDUCATOR IS DOWSE LECTURER

The Dowse Institute series of public lectures will be given this year in the New Lecture Hall of Harvard University on successive evenings at 8 o'clock, starting Monday, Dec. 17. The lecturer will be Dr. Terrot Reaveley Glover, fellow and classical lecturer at St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

The lectures will be as follows:

Monday, Dec. 17, "Damascus"; Tuesday, Dec. 18, "Not Having Mine Own Righteousness"; Wednesday, Dec. 19, "The Life of Obedience"; Thursday, Dec. 20, "The Human Paul," and Friday, Dec. 21, "The Love of Christ."

Dr. Glover, who gave lectures at the Lowell Institute two years ago, and also is to preach at the Harvard Chapel exercises, was a student at Saint John's College, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow from 1892 to 1898. Then from 1896 to 1901 he was professor of Latin in Queen's University at Kingston, Canada. Since that time Dr. Glover has been fellow and classical lecturer at Saint John's College. He was university lecturer in ancient history at Cambridge in 1911, and public orator in the university in 1920. From 1917 to 1921 he served as Wilde lecturer in natural and comparative religion at Oxford University.

Dr. Glover holds honorary degrees from Queen's and McMaster universities in Canada, and from Saint Andrews University. He is recognized as one of the highest authorities on Greek literature and history, on the Jewish religion, and on the early Christian Church, and has written a number of notable books, among them "Life and Letters in the Fourth Century," "The Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire," "Poets and Puritans," "The Jesus of History" and "Progress in Religion," which contained his Lowell Institute lectures.

The Dowee Institute lectures are the result of a gift of $10,000 to the City of Cambridge from Thomas Dowse, who had been a wool puller and leather dresser in Cambridgeport and whose library of 5000 volumes Edward Everett described as the most valuable library of English books with which he was acquainted. This library was given to the Massachusetts Historical Society. From the gift of $10,000 it was specified that a certain amount "every year forever" go to "provide one or more courses of lectures of the highest character on literary or scientific subjects." That this provision has been well carried out appears from a partial list of men who have given the lectures in the past. Among them are Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Sumner and Edward Everett.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena, Hockey: Boston Athletic Association vs. Maple Athletic Association, first game of eastern division, United States Amateur Hockey Association season, 8:15.

Shrine Circus, Mechanics Building.

Cambridge Y. M. C. A.: Reception and entertainment for foreign students of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Techology, 7:30.

Radio Show, Horticultural Hall.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public concert and readings by Eugene Orchestral Club, Bates Hall, 8:15; annual metropolitan life saving contests, Natatorium, 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Triangle entertainment, 97 Huntington Aveue, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Dramatic recital, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Reunion and banquet of 101st Field Artillery, American House.

Boston Masonic Club: Members' night, 8.

Brookline Lodge of Elks: Anniversary banquet and celebration, Commonwealth Country Club, 6:30.

Business Women's Club: Annual bazaar, 144 Boylston Street, until 10.

Leland Powers School: Annual bazaar and entertainment, school building.

Harvard University 47 Workshop: Presentation of "Heaven Helps Him," Agassiz House, 8.

Camp Directors' Association: Dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6.

Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary, Melrose: Annual Christmas sale, G. A. R. Hall, Melrose.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—Sir John Martin-Harvey in "The Taming of the Shrew," 8:20.

Copley—"Candida," 8:10.

Hollis—"So This Is London!" 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Selwyn—George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man," 8:15.

Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.

St. James—"Magnolia," 8:15.

Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelly," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:15.

Photoplays

Park—"Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Why Worry?" 2:20, 7:11, 9:10.

State—"The Light That Failed," 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

SUNDAY EVENTS

"Harding Memorial Week" observances.

Old South Forum: Public address by Charles Edward Russell of New York, "Problems of the Pacific." Old South Meeting House, 3:15.

Friends of Soviet Russia: Public address by William F. Kruse, "Is Russia Turning Capitalist?" New International Hall, Wenonah Street, Roxbury, 8.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Public lectures, "Folk Lore Illustrated in Japanese Netsuke," by Miss Helen B. Chapin, Gallery XVIII, Chinese and Japanese Department, 3; "Paintings," by Ernest L. Major, Gallery X, Evans Building, 4.

Boston Public Library: Public illustrated lecture, "Imperial India," by John C. Bowker, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Public illustrated lecture, "Chimpanzee and Other Apes," by Mrs. W. B. Cannon, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3 and 3:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Men's meeting: Public address, "My Experience with Religion in Business," by Samuel Boggs, national president of the Gideons, Bates Hall, 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Public address by Arthur Dougherty Rees, "The New Biology and Long Life," 15 Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Community Service of Boston, Inc.: Afternoon at Castle Rock.

Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club: All-day outing at Hastings.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert, 4 to 6.

Music

Symphony Hall—John McCormack, 3:30; People's Choral Union, 7:30.

Boston Opera House—Mischa Elman, 3:30.

St. James' Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

Monday Events

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Address by Miss Helena Dudley, "European Conditions and the W. I. L. Summer School at Podebrady," 41 Mt. Vernon Street, 3:30.

Boston Ruskin Club: Public lecture, "Agassiz and Ruskin—Interpreters of Nature," by the Rev. Davis Wasgatt Clark, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 3.

Lecture, "Truth and Lies in History," in course on "New Books Worth While," by Nathan Haskell Dole, Hotel Vendome, 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Harvard Glee Club, children's concert, 4.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—10:45, service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. 3 and 6:45, church services. 8:30, concert.

WGI (Boston)—4, "Adventure Hour"; baritone selections; "The Grand Canyon of Arizona"; music. 8:30, "World Unity"; religious drama.

WBZ (Springfield.—10:45, church service. 6:45, Vespers on Springfield municipal chimes. 8:30, church service.

WGY (Schenectady) — 10:30, church service. 2:30, symphony concert. 7:30, church service.

WEAF (New York) — 2:45 to 3:45, church service. 3:45 to 5:30, Sunday men's Y. M. C. A. conference. 7, anniversity description of General Allenby's capture of Jerusalem. 7:20 to 9, concert. 9 to 10, organ recital.

WJZ (New York)—11, church service. 7, "Bubble Book Stories." 8, "The Annalist's Talk for Business Men." 8:15, concert.

Harvard Club of Boston: Concert, 4.

Canadian Club of Boston: Musicale, Hotel Bellevue, 3.

New England Conservatory Alumnæ Association: Musicale in honor of senior class, reception room at Conservatory, afternoon.

Watertown Community Forum: Public address by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, "The International Court," Phillips Church, 4.

Theater Guild of Boston: "At Home," Grace Horne's Studio, Stuart Street, 4 to 6.

Monday

WNAC (Boston)—9:30, "Christmas Gift Hits." 11:55, weather, 12:02, stocks. 12:15, church service. 1 to 2, and 4 to 5, concert. 5, stocks. 6, children's half-hour of stories nad music. 9 to 10, concert.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—12, music. 12:40, weather and farm markets. 5:30, markets. 6, "Just Boy." 6:15, code practice. 6:45, police reports. 6:50, news and sports.

WBZ (Springfield)—10:45, church service. markets. 6, dinner concert. 7, "This Week in History"; news; humorous program. 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies"; "Wood and Timber as a Farm Credit Asset." 8, concert. 9, story for grown-ups.

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, weather and markets. 2, music; address, "Christmas Flowers and Plants." 6, markets. 7:45, concert; address, "Oil."

WHAZ (Troy)—9, old English ballads; "The Little Theater"; one-act play; solos. 12, concert.

WEAF (New York)—4:15, "What Books to Choose for Children." 4:25, music. 5, "Christmas Program for Children." 7:30, sports talk. 8, discussion of Browning's poetry. 8:30, address by President Coolidge from the White House on behalf of the Harding Memorial Association. 8:50, music. 9:15, "How to Analyze Business Conditions." 9:25, evening concert by string orchestra.

WJZ (New York)—3:15, readings. 3:45, piano recital. 4:30, string orchestra. 5:30, markets. 7, children's story, "Beautiful America." 7:30, symphony concert. 8:30, outdoor talk. 8:45, songs. 9:30, "Masonry and the Bible, the Book of Books," address by William Jennings Bryan in Masonic Temple.

WOR (Newark)—4 to 6 a. m., long distance tests. 2:30 p. m., piano solos. 2:45, Possibilities for Women in Advertising." 3, piano solos. 6:30 to 7:30, dinner concert.

KDKA (East Pittsburgh)—9:45, livestock markets. 12, markets. 6:15, "Little Symphony" concert. 7:15, Girl Scout meeting. 7:45, children's period. 8, farm markets. 8:15, "The Romance of Meat Packing." 8:30, presentation of Handel's "Messiah." 9:55, weather.

WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour. 8, "Why You Turn the Knobs." 8:30, piano recital. 8:45, "Investing in Human Capital." 8:45, songs. 9:15, concert.

VETERAN GROUP ASSAILED

Condemnation of the Massachusetts Disabled Veterans' Association as a useless organization, "antagonistic to the greater and all-inclusive veterans' organizations," was voiced today by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, state commander of the American Legion.

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Clock Section, Street Floor, Annex

DRAFT PLAN TO INSURE PEACE BACKED BY BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Continued from Page 1)

Baruch. "It has made many people suppose that what is intended is some kind of confiscation or wholesale appropriation of capital by our Government. What it means, or at least what I construe it to mean, is to **limit the profits on money by supervising its use and earnings in time of war**. The same with men and materials.

"Remember what was actually done by the War Industries Board in 1917 and 1918. There we set out to divert the full force of American capital and materials to war purposes. The Treasury Department curtailed loans of all kinds to such a degree that even municipal bonds were strictly limited, while the War Industries Board put a rigid control on all building and construction operations over $2500, and gradually brought down the price of every commodity that was an essential in war, where this action was needed, in accordance with carefully worked out production cost schedules.

Taking Profit Out of War

"When the war ended the board was on the high road to accomplishing the avowed object of taking the profit out of war, and it had the cooperation of the great majority of American business men."

Mr. Baruch declared that if he had the operation to do over again, he would stand by the final recommendation he made to President Wilson in his report of the work of the War Industries Board in 1921, "American Industry in the War," the last words of which read, **"One is led to the thought that, in a similar emergency, there ought to be not alone a mobilization of man power, but of things and of dollars."**

"The trouble with our position in 1917 was," Mr. Baruch continued, "that when we entered the war many military commodity prices were at the peak of a long period of unrestricted ascent. But as compared with the immediately preceding period American capital in the war made less profit as we continued; and on a future war occasion the full force of the draft and direction of American capital should be used to enforce the salutary lesson that less profits would be made in war than in peace time."

Mr. Baruch called attention to the first complete account of the war experience of the United States along this line, in the recently published book, "Industrial America and the World War," by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, formerly Director of the United States Council of National Defense. How the Government got the benefit of copper prices at 16 2-3 cents a pound when the prevailing spot rate was 37 cents and how similar reductions were made in steel, lumber, tin, textiles, chemicals, and other first-line necessities is not only graphically and authentically here put before the public, but the struggles the War Industries Board had to enforce its direction of fair prices are candidly confessed. Mr. Baruch cited this typical passage-at-arms with the steel industry, as related by Mr. Clarkson:

> On the historic occasion when the 55 delegates of the steel industry met the Board in full session to determine steel prices, Judge Elbert H. Gary, speaking for his associates, solemnly inquired of Judge R. S. Lovett, of the Board, as a lawyer:
>
> "May I ask by what authority the War Industries Board has undertaken to fix these prices?"
>
> "A gentleman of your eminent qualifications in law," was Judge Lovett's answer, after a moment of profound silence, "requires no information from me on that point."
>
> And with a grim smile all around, the Board and the delegation proceeded to fight it out.

"Avoiding such misunderstandings at the start by drafting resources, capital, and materials," Mr. Baruch said, "the plan to take the profit out of war will also exercise a powerful restraint on agglomerations of big business once they learn that every step the Government takes under the new conditions will tend to make war profits, not merely equal to peace profits, but by the wholesale curtailment of nonessential production—often highly profitable—to make them actually less than peace profits."

Proves His Approval

Mr. Baruch has been asked to deliver on Feb. 12 his annual address before the General Staff College of the Army War College on industrial organization in war, and referred the correspondent to the recommendation he made in his speech before this body on Jan. 19, 1923, as expressing his present views on conscripting capital. "If war were to break upon us today," he told the army chiefs, **"there is one thing I should recommend that has not been done before, and that is to mobilize every dollar, facility, and material, as well as every man."**

"'With an amazing but familiar lack of foresight,'" he again quoted Mr. Clarkson, "'Congress has made no pecuniary provision for the maintenance of a skeleton liaison between the army and industry.' Similarly," added Mr. Baruch, "no thoroughgoing plan has yet been adopted to enforce upon the public mind the need for a draft of money and material resources in war, which we all but achieved in 1918, and which I believe the concensus of the men connected with that great operation, themselves active leaders in American industry, earnestly supports.

"And if The Christian Science Monitor finds those who say that the drafting of capital and material wealth is not just, or not practical, in the actual prospect or conduct of a war, it can cite the actual and very recent experience of our own country in war to prove that **it is a policy not only enlightened but based on sound modern industrial strategy. And I wish you the greatest success in promoting its enactment into law."**

END TO TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES FAVORED

Yale Economist Tells Officials Practice Is Building Up a Tax Exempt Class

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special)—"Tax exempt securities destroy the personal character of the income tax and build up a tax exempt class of the wealthier citizens which makes them and the Government peculiarly liable to popular prejudice and demagogic attacks," Prof. Fred R. Fairchild, of the department of political economy of Yale University, told members of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association and the New England State Tax Officials Association, at a dinner here last night.

Professor Fairchild also said that they tend to divert the country's capital from ordinary industrial enterprises into public enterprises of the state and municipalities. The subject of his address was "The Proposed Prohibition of Tax Exempt Securities in the Future."

Emphatic in Approval

Professor Fairchild expressed satisfaction at the reference of his subject in President Coolidge's message to Congress and was emphatic in his approval of the President's recommendation that the right to issue tax exempt securities in the future be abolished.

Professor Fairchild traced at some length the history of the sales of state and municipal bonds since the imposition of the high income tax rates of the World War and gave the following figures of the annual sales:

Calendar year	
1908	$313,717,549
1909	339,424,569
1910	320,036,161
1911	396,859,646
1912	386,551,828
1913	403,246,518
1914	474,074,395
1915	498,557,993
1916	457,140,955
1917	451,278,762
1918	296,520,458
1919	691,518,914
1920	683,188,255
1921	1,208,769,274
1922	1,101,917,313

Enormous Increase

Professor Fairchild pointed out the enormous increase in the last four years in the sale of state and municipal securities. He spoke of two serious results from the exemption of these. In the first place, he said, it diverts the country's capital from industrial enterprises, and, secondly, there is danger of destroying the effectiveness of the income tax as a means of distributing the cost of government among all classes of people in accordance with their ability to pay.

While admitting that tax exemption, once granted, cannot be withdrawn, Professor Fairchild strongly urged that the future issue of tax-exempt securities be stopped at once and that, if necessary, the Constitution of the United States be amended in order to make it possible to apply the federal income tax to the interest of state and municipal securities.

During the afternoon session of the New England State Tax Officials Association, Dr. Thomas S. Adams, professor of economics of Yale and former president of the National Tax Association, described conditions under which tax officials now labor as "hopeless" and advocated the repeal of the multitudinous rules laid down by the legislature and the tax administered by more simplified methods so that the "assessors could maintain their self respect."

The association elected the following officers: president, Joseph S. Matthews of New Hampshire; vice-president, Henry F. Long, Mass.; secretary, Edward P. Tobie, Rhode Island.

DEMOCRATS HINT SENATE DEADLOCK

(Continued from Page 1)

It is thought, however, that when the final assignments to committees are made and the Progressives find that they have been fairly treated by the regulars, they will be in humor to support Mr. Cummins.

Steering Committee

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), senator from Arkansas, and Senate minority leader, announced that the Democratic steering committee had been made up and that it is composed of Pat Harrison (D.), senator from Mississippi; Claude A. Swanson (D.), senator from Virginia; Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), senator from North Carolina; James A. Reed (D.), senator from Missouri; Morris Sheppard (D.), senator from Texas; John B. Kendrick (D.), senator from Wyoming, and A. Owsley Stanley (D.), senator from Kentucky. Mr. Robinson, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), senator from Montana, vice-chairman of the Democratic caucus, and Peter G. Gerry (D.), senator from Rhode Island, minority whip, will be ex-officio members of the steering committee.

In the House, Democratic members held a caucus yesterday for the purpose of selecting their members of the Ways and Means Committee, with the result that the vacancies are to be filled by John W. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois; Cordell Hull (D.), Representative from Tennessee; C. C. Dickinson (D.), Representative from Missouri; John J. Casey (D.), Representative from Pennsylvania. They will be added to the present members of this committee, John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, ranking minority member; James W. Collier (D.), Representative fom Mississippi; William A. Oldfield (D.), Representative from Arkansas; Charles R. Crisp (D.), Representative from Georgia; John F. Carew (D.), Representative from New York; Whitmell P. Martin (D.), Representative from Louisiana, and Peter F. Tague (D.), Representative from Massachusetts. These 11 members will also constitute the minority Committee on Committees for the Sixty-Eighth Congress, and will have the duty of selecting the minority members for the standing committees of the House.

MATHEMATICS TEACHERS MEET

A. Harry Wheeler of North High School, Worcester, Mass., was today re-elected president of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England at the twenty-first annual meeting of that body at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University. Prof. Lennie P. Copeland of Wellesley College was re-elected vice-president; Harry D. Gaylord of Browne & Nichols School, secretary; and Harold E. Garland of the High School of Commerce, Boston, treasurer.

The only changes reported by the nominating committee affected two non-office holding members of the council, where William L. Vosburg of the Boston Normal School and Miss Gertrude E. Preston of Dana Hall, Wellesley, were replaced by Professor George D. Birkhoff of Harvard University and Miss Annie Doughty of Temple House, Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass.

Following the business meeting, of which the report of the nominating committee, read by former President Walter F. Downey, was the leading feature, President Wheeler introduced Miss Sarah E. Tracy of Frank Ashley Day Junior High School, Newton, Mass., who addressed the hundred or more members present on "Newton's Junior High School Mathematics." Miss Tracy said that she has found that the accustomed routine of mathematical instruction in grades below the senior high school is brightened by the addition of geometrical design work. Arithmetic, she has found, is the only branch of mathematics that many of the grade pupils have ever known of. The boy scout movement, with its stress upon practical knowledge of many subjects, including surveying, graphs, trigonometry, and so on, has been considered a great factor in fostering a broader appreciation of mathematics.

Prof. Edward V. Huntington of Harvard University then spoke upon the changed ideas regarding the study of algebra and geometry within the past decade and a half. Taking as his subject-title "Why Not 'Non-Euclidean' Algebras," Professor Huntington traced the development of mathematics from the time of Euclid, whom he called "the prophet of space." The modern tendency, he said, is to break away from the domination of the old text-books, for, thanks to the efforts of certain Italian mathematicians, it is now very generally recognized that algebra, like geometry, is no longer a physical study but an abstractive deductive theory.

"Non-Euclidean geometry," Professor Huntington declared, "is a discovery not about space but about logic, and is fully in keeping with the Einstein theory. This new study, or new manner of treating the old study, has nothing to do with facts or appearances in the physical world in which we live."

After luncheon the members reconvened to hear a report of the committee on association history, entitled "Twenty Years of the Association," and an address by Prof. David Eugene Smith of Columbia University on "Why We Teach Mathematics in the High School."

SCHOOLMEN HELD NOT CONSISTENT

Ready with a petition for increased salaries, the men teachers' avowed concern for the taxpayers, given as one reason of their opposition to the bill for equal pay for equal work did not impress one as being sincere, declared Helen F. Keefe, president of the High School Women's Club, at a meeting to consider the question held by the political department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning. The statement was brought out by questions following talks for the bill by Miss Keefe and against it by Albert F. Reed, president of the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association.

Having said that the bill was a menace to the school system of Boston because, if it went into effect, capable men would not be attracted to the schools, Mr. Reed was asked if the people were to suppose that men would become dissatisfied immediately with their salaries when the same salaries were accorded to women. Not at all, Mr. Reed explained. They were not satisfied with their salaries as they were and were prepared to ask for more, he said.

It was pointed out by Miss Keefe that equal pay for equal work now obtains in all branches of the teaching force except that of high school teachers, and that the bill, therefore, while covering all branches, really affected only a small group of 300 teachers, and would mean an expenditure, as figured by experts, of only about $200,000, which sum was now available without further taxation. The bill was based on justice, she said, and no system could work to best advantage unless it was so based, she declared.

COTTON INDUSTRY RECOVERY IS SEEN

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 8 (Special)—Beginning Monday the textile mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will have 11,500 operatives employed, a strong indication that the industry is rapidly recovering from the severe phases of the depression which over two months ago occasioned an entire shutdown in the cotton department of this corporation.

Notices have been posted that three additional mills will reopen and the production to be undertaken will be on the staple lines instead of on new ventures which have been under consideration by the management.

A much more optimistic view is taken of the situation locally than has been the case for some time. Predictions that an indefinite suspension of manufacturing until the price of cotton drops or until foreign trade develops, which were generally heard and quite freely credited two months ago, are now refuted.

Business is still spotty, but indications point to improvement, according to information given at the office of the company to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

In the Pacific Mills at Dover, all manufacturing is still suspended on account of labor troubles. The workers rejected certain new working schedules and the company closed down the mills and claims it will not reopen until the attitude of the labor leaders undergoes a change.

CHICAGO FRUIT AUCTION MERGER IS PROTESTED BY INDEPENDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

increased greatly, as the number of bidders is expected to be tripled at least. The exchange handles oranges and lemons exclusively.

This new arrangement, it was stated at the exchange, assures the distribution of much more of the California crop here. The effect on prices is still problematical. Under the consolidated auction considerably more bidders come together under one roof, and it was pointed out that if competition means better prices the Californians have something to hope for in this direction. However, it was stated that with the expected larger volume of fruit being sold, the demand will be easier met, and it remains to be seen how the prices will react.

The new method of distribution through auction, it was explained, is in answer to the complaint of California growers against the results they had been obtaining in the Chicago market. The exchange also is conducting an intensive campaign to popularize California fruit, and to narrow the spread in prices between jobber and retailer. This, it was said, would increase consumption and prevent waste due to the slow turnover.

Backers of the new Chicago Fruit Auction Company do not refer to the deal as a "consolidation," explaining that the central fruit auction and the Chicago Green Fruit companies were closed out, and the stock of the new auction, which is capitalized at $500,000, was offered among the commission merchants in the South Water Street wholesale district.

P. H. Anderson, who was president of the old central auction, also predicted that the presence of more buyers at a single auction would have a wholesome competitive influence, as well as decrease the expense of operating dual auctions and eliminate other difficulties. It is said that about a third of the South Water Street commission men are financially interested in the auction.

Charges that the fruit growers do not get a fair price on the auctions because the foreigners, who comprise at least 75 per cent of the buyers, it is said, "have the market in their own hands" are denied by dealers and others who attend the sessions regularly. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor attended an auction session and found lively bidding among the buyers who jammed into the room.

"Plenty of Competition"

There are large show rooms, where buyers inspect offerings before the sessions begin. In this way they know what they are buying and do not, it is pointed out, take the chances of f. o. b. purchases, in which the quality of the product cannot be determined until the shipment reaches the buyer.

"One visit to the auctions," said R. E. Hanley, general manager of the American Fruit Growers Inc., "will convince any fair man that there is plenty of competition. While it is true that foreigners predominate at the auction sales, they certainly do not have their own way. Quite likely groups of them have endeavored at times to hold prices down by letting one buyer do the bidding for several dealers, but they have never got anywhere with this sort of thing. In fact such combinations have worked against them."

Disposition of certain buyers to argue about the price met with sharp rebuff from the auctioneer on more than one occasion. "That's the price, all right," one bidder was abruptly informed when he disputed the figure announced. And the shipment went at the price announced, and not at what the bidder held out for. In fact, some lots on which low bids were made were withdrawn from the day's sale.

PLANNING BOARD TO EMPLOY ENGINEER

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 8 (Special)—Manchester organized its municipal planning commission last night with the choice of T. Edward Cunningham as chairman and the election of a board of eight directors, two for four years, two for three, two for two and two for one year. These directors will later engage a planning engineer and proceed with its work.

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Dependable—Fairly Priced
WATCHES selected here receive a welcome each time they are used.
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Fifty Christmas Gift Shops
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Leather (House) Slippers
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Cloth of Gold and Silver Slippers
Fancy Mules and Scuffs
Slipper Buckles and Side Ornaments
Spats (all shades)
Wool Hose
Silk Hose
Fancy Hosiery
Sport Hose
Shoe Trees
Boot Hooks and Jacks
Riding Boots
Skates
Skating Boots
Snow Shoes
Snow Shoe Moccasins
Fleece Lined Slippers
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Overshoes
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Gifts *for the* Home Maker
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Carving Sets, $3.75
"Russell's" best quality cutlery, consisting of three-piece sets packed in attractively lined boxes. Ideal Christmas gifts.

Casseroles, $3.29
As practical as they are beautiful. Pierced design casseroles with pyrex glass inserts and attractive side handles.

Waffle Irons, $15
"Universal" make electric waffle irons, very beautiful and useful. They can make 4 waffles at one time.

Electric Irons, $6.75
Beautiful nickel plated Universal electric irons with six feet of detachable cord and stand. Sold with guarantee.

Percolators, $1.59
Excellent quality aluminum percolators of six-cup size. With ebony finished handles that will not char.

Serving Trays, $2.50
Beautiful Japanese black lacquered finish with silver color inlay. Pretty hand-painted parrot design.

Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women
Expansion Sale
To take care of our rapid growth and to better serve our patrons extensive changes are under way in this shop.
A new seventh floor is being added, the most modern elevators are being installed, new selling, fitting and stock rooms are being built.
During these changes new fresh apparel and accessories as well as our Fall and Winter stocks are marked at unusually low prices.
FUR WRAPS
Distinctive and Unusual
Reduced
Our Expansion Sale brings remarkable opportunities in lessened prices of exclusive and individual furs

Beige Caracul Coat, beige fox trimmed. Slender straight lines, wide bell sleeve. *Originally $875.* $700

Baronduki (Siberian chipmunk) coat with red Fox collar, cuffs and border. *Originally $1000.* $875

White ermine wrap, deep bolster collar. Very rich and handsome lining. *Originally $1250.* $950

Beige (summer) ermine evening cape with deep bolster collar beige Fox trimmed. *Originally $1350.* $950

Many Jacquettes and shorter coats at lowered prices.
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT at TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Woman Speaker May Yet Win Place in the Institute of Politics

Dr. Harry A. Garfield Tells of Difficulties Encountered in Arranging List of Speakers

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—A woman lecturer may appear on the Institute of Politics program at some time, in the opinion of President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, who discussed the past and future of the institute informally in his home here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The possibility depends wholly upon the finding of a woman abroad, representative of some phase of world interest, who has a message sufficiently serious to justify institute attention. If such a woman were found, certainly her sex would not be a bar to an invitation to lecture.

Correlatively suggestion was made to President Garfield that the National Woman's Party in the United States might look upon it as a valuable achievement to have a representative of women among round table leaders at Williamstown. In reply President Garfield said he thought it not unlikely and believed it not improbable that one day women might appear on the official program. He did add that in the last three years, although many women have attended the conference, their contribution has been one of presence rather than discussion in the sessions. He attributed this to a desire, rather, to listen and absorb and to leave talking to the men whom women present judged to be more experienced in matters pertinent to the conference.

It is not the custom of the Board of Advisors to make known names of foreign lecturers before spring, and President Garfield did not break the custom. Asked if there were a possibility that Ramsay Macdonald or General Smuts or Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith might be among the lecturers next summer he replied that probably no public man abroad, from the Prince of Wales down, could be mentioned whose name does not appear on the list under consideration.

Well-Defined Results

Certain well-defined results have come from the first three years of the institute sessions. The name of the individual who has taken up the financial guarantee of the institute since Bernard Baruch laid it down is not yet made known. President Garfield would only say that next summer's sessions have been provided for. In time the benefactor's name may be told. Contrary to a report which has gained some circulation, namely, that the institute has been placed upon a permanent financial basis for a period of years, he said that the board's desire is that the institute shall prove itself year by year, and that to formally insure its continuance for more than a year at a time might lead to a tinge of staleness and, therefore, ineffectuality, dangerous for so important a vehicle of international thought.

Before a meeting at All Souls' College, Lionel Curtis said he did not believe it possible for any man to attend sessions of the institute, as he had done, sitting at the round table discussions, and living on the campus for a month, without having his opinions materially modified.

"Mr. Curtis' statement mirrors one of the vital truths of the Institute," said President Garfield. "Few opinions of mankind are susceptible to fundamental change, but the spread and understanding of international opinion and affairs broadly among people is bound to act as a modifier of thought on international matters. The necessity for the institute has indicated itself by a palpably widening interest in foreign affairs through the country. The executive branch of our national Government has manifested its interest by giving the support of personal representation.

"The legislative branch should have been represented and has not been. On the other hand, there is manifest a growing knowledge of the underlying causes of the institute in many quarters, together with a sincere appreciation of its work. It grips the attention and imagination of the public."

Will Not Become Unwieldy

There is little danger, in the opinion of President Garfield, that the Institute will become unwieldy in point of attendance. For one thing the policy of the board is to carefully increase the number of individuals who can intellectually contribute and to cut away the number of those who cannot. Then, too, the sheer physical proportions of the dormitories and dining hall are an effective bar to overcrowding. When their limit has been reached the Institute will have its full yearly membership.

The common life in the dormitories and dining hall is fully as important to the Institute in the opinion of President Garfield and the advisory board as its lecturers and round table leaders. Informal discussion, the merging and sifting of opinion is of vital importance to the crystallization process for which the Institute primarily stands.

Difficulty attends the recommendations for speakers and lecturers. The choice necessarily lies in a fine line between individuals known to be big drawing cards and those who do unquestionably carry the intellectual guns, regardless of the value of the names in themselves. To secure as speakers and lecturers individuals who will turn the Institute into a glorified Chautauqua is a possibility looked upon with the greatest suspicion by the board and one which it seeks above all to avoid.

Radical Changes in Prospect

President Garfield was asked what the touchstone of the Institute next summer would be and replied, "Who can tell?" He pointed out that it is not in the least unlikely that there will be radical changes in the complexion of the world situation between now and July and that necessarily the flavor of the Institute session must be the flavor of the most timely world problems. He went on to say:

> Our purpose each year is to strengthen our corps of workers so that not only the leader and secretaries of round tables shall be powerful but so that there shall be also a group of men at each round table who can contribute leading critical and intellectual thought, and that such contribution, each to the other's understanding, may in turn, be passed on to the contacts that are theirs away from Williamstown. Our universities and colleges evidence growing interest in the world panorama. Canada will send a greater number of representatives to the Institute next summer than before. The Army War College is keenly interested and will send representatives. Foreign groups, discerning in the Institute a distinguished focal point of international interest regard the sending of their representatives as imperative.
>
> Hardly any problem in our national thought is purely domestic. All our problems have such pronounced international aspects as to make the probability of limitation to purely domestic consideration small.
>
> The foregoing statement is significant in the light of the sentence in President Coolidge's message, which says "Our main problems are domestic problems."

Labor Problems

President Garfield continued:

> In time, I believe, we shall have the labor problems of the United States ably represented to national and international advantage. The field dealt with by Mr. Culbertson in his round table last summer was of incalculable interest and value. The round tables, which are conducted by American representatives, are greatly enriched by foreign delegates interested in their specific problems. We need more representatives like Lord Bryce, who knew as much about our problems here in this country as we do ourselves. Sometimes I think he knew even more.
>
> In fine it seems to me that we need to draw to the Institute three distinct groups. First, men from the universities and colleges, for they are the avenue of approach to youth and the pursuit of great international thought. Second, the group of public officials, which includes men of the army and navy and those in official life. Third, the group which thus far has been reluctant to join with us for one reason or another, senators and members of Congress.
>
> I never believed the charge that the Institute is a simple purveyor of propaganda to be true. I believe its aim and accomplishment infinitely superior to that. It has been indicated that Count Kessler, one of last year's able lecturers, stirred animosities which embarrassed the progress of the Institute. Such an opinion must rest, I think, purely on the sympathies of the individual, but certainly nothing occurred which would embarrass German representation here another summer. The Institute will do, I believe, what it is designed to do, render great service to the strengthening of international sympathy and understanding.

WELLESLEY CLUBS AMPLIFY COURSES

Tau Zeta Epsilon and Phi Sigma Provide Research

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—The work of the six Wellesley societies is designed to supplement the regular work of the college courses, and to offer an opportunity for individual research in extra-academic interests. That the work is a success is evidenced by the pictures presented by Tau Zeta Epsilon, which studies primarily the paintings of great artists. The method of study is the reproduction of the paintings by members of the society.

Models are selected who resemble as much as possible the subjects of the pictures. Under the direction of two critics, also members of the society, the models pose behind wooden frames suspended from the ceiling. Draperies and make-up serve to heighten the effect of the pictures. Black theatrical gauze takes the place of glass in the frame, and serves to give the flat effect of the paintings. Backgrounds are held against the subject, and these must be held close enough to prevent any shadow from intervening and spoiling the picture.

A strong light thrown from directly in front helps even more than the gauze in the production of the flat effect. Alva Scott of New York City is head of work at the society, and under her successful direction the society has produced pictures that have aroused a great deal of favorable comment.

Another Wellesley society, Phi Sigma, present tonight the result of its work so far this year in a Christmas masque. This society studies the folk lore of all countries, and the masque which is given every year is usually an original production centering around some theme discovered in the study of old legends. The masque this year is "The Light Beyond," by Ann Frances Matthews which, though not an original play, has been revised by Elizabeth Black of Garrett, Pa. The leading rôle is played by the reviser.

Others in the production are the president of the society, Frances Patton of Omaha, Neb., Elizabeth Reeves of Indianapolis, Ind., Virginia Berkey of Palisades, N. J., Gwendolyn Flagg of Portland, Me., Elizabeth Wetherbee of Newton, Mass., Olive Lewis of Jersey City, N. J., Margaret Noyes of Evanston, Ill., Delnoce Grant of Peking, China, and Katherine Brown of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Before the play the members of the society will sing Christmas carols to produce the atmosphere of the masque. The story is Russian in character, and so Russian songs especially will be sung. The head of the work who arranged the production is Jane MacIntosh of Cleveland, O. She has been assisted by Dorothea Schmedtgen of Wilmette, Ill., who has been in charge of decorations, by Cornelia North of New Haven, Conn., chairman of the committee on properties, and by Alice Mills of Waverly, Mass., in charge of costumes.

SAVING FOR STATE PREDICTED

Recommendations made to the incoming Legislature of Massachusetts by the Commission on Administration and Finance will save the State at least $100,000, it is declared, annually, if they are carried out. These proposed economies which were filed yesterday with the clerk of the House of Representatives, are aimed to curtail greatly the number of documents printed and the contents of certain other publications.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Angerine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Calvin H. Lee, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. Harry M. Lyman, Needham, Mass.
Miss Eleanor Lyman, Needham, Mass.
W. B. Ludlow, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. W. B. Ludlow, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred Roland, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Duncan Sinclair, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Emily G. Lapworth, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Mary C. Chandler, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet V. Monroe, Lorain, O.
Miss Minnie M. Crawford, Wichita, Kan.
Miss Mary Bryden, Yorkshire, Eng.

Art, Music and Theaters

Boston Art Club

Whatever happens, the exhibit at the Boston Art Club will not produce indifference; it will enrage, or exhilarate. The two impressionisms, with contrast heightened by alternate arrangement, outdo each other in exaggerated exposition of purpose. The impressionist is occupied with the world of appearances, the momentary aspect of light, and shadow, and color in nature; the post-impressionist scratches the surface, and plunges into reality, inner essences and the lasting. The pictures by E. Ambrose Webster and Oliver Chaffee summarize the two; the former floods his canvas with sunlight, and simplifies almost beyond recognition; the latter is organic, cubic, mystic, elemental.

Mr. Webster's pictures send the observer off 100 feet, for the proper "distance." At that point, what was meant to blur off into nothingness, does so; and, what was meant to stand out, pushes right through the frame. "Antonio Alacante" cuts a dashing figure in orange scarf and violet trousers. Violet is a favorite term in Mr. Webster's vocabulary, used effectively for rocks, walls and houses. His portraits of Spanish and Cuban figures are not very elegant, but have the charm of the artist's intentions, vividness and light. "Date Palms" is extremely decorative. To those who love the sunlight and warmth of the tropics, Mr. Webster's canvases will be a treat; to those, who ask for other things, especially the traditional, he may be bothersome.

Oliver Chaffee's canvases are very different. They are landscapes, and do not feature any definite part of the picture. He has taken his subjects from the old town of Vence, ancient houses and castles that have become a part of their natural surroundings. With an eye for the solid, he blocks out his masses with decision. "The Olive Mill" with its zigzag blocks of houses is an unusually good bit of design. The artist has an eye for good composition. With a tendency toward neutral tonalities, his colors are made a part of the solid structure which they characterize and have not the surface aspect of Mr. Webster's coloring.

His water color sketches, done in lighter and more colorful tonalities, have a unique beauty in themselves. The small sketches of cafés, markets and fountains, freed somewhat of the aberrations of the post-impressionist, have a piquancy all their own. "The Arcade," done with a minimum of paint, is ingenious. If looked at as unfinished sketches, there is much beauty in the quality and color of some of these.

There is much to interest, if not to amuse, in this exhibit, which demands more interest than a supercilious shrug of the shoulders. It represents a parallel attempt in this country to continue the principles in art discovered in France by Monet, Gaugin, and Cézanne. Unfortunately, some painters have been dominated by a single idea, to the exclusion of all other considerations. However, the artists will discover eventually that the tour de force of painting is not in separation and specialization, but in more effective ensemble of all the essentials of light, color, and structural organization.

At Doll & Richards

The paintings by J. Olaf Olson at Doll & Richards' galleries, on Newbury Street, may be added to the few distinctive water color shows held in Boston this season. Mr. Olson understands the potentialities of water color, its exclusiveness and pre-eminence as a medium of transparency and luminosity. With what a sure hand he catches the evanescent water in movement, the subtle curves that shape a boat, or, the glint of sunlight on stone!

Unstilted and imaginative, and with fine tones of gray, he treats subjects as "Tenements, Rome," and "Fishermen's Quarters" in the unceremonious manner in which they exist. There is no additional accent or emphasis, no attempt at theatricality. "Small Fishing Boats" and The Harbor" sparkle with the vigor of fluency, and purity of color. "Shadows" is fanciful in the treatment of bright light and shadow. "Odd Craft" has the atmosphere of a gray day. The portrait of "Mimi" has a fine treatment of light.

The water colors by Romilly Fedden of Moroccan subjects are unique in the semitransparent surfaces and restrained, but attractive color. "Marrahak" with its multitude of small figures walking up to the mosque, is ingenious. In the Oriental market places and mosques he combines fanciful treatment with the realism of subject. "Rabat at Evening" is monumental in composition and color.

The heads and figures of girls by Walter E. Webster are done with an understanding of abstraction which water color portraiture demands. Mr. Webster paints in the essential spots with a fresh brush, sparing in stroke, and delicate in color.

Etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher are also being shown. This exhibit is interesting for the versatility of Mr. Gallagher's needle. Sometimes, his lines are restrained, marked in loosely as in "Fish House Life"; sometimes, they carefully and delicately build up a subject, as "Mt. Washington"; sometimes, as in "Christmas Cove," he is caligraphic like the Japanese. "Maine Coast" gets a realistic feeling of foam from the white of the paper. Mr. Gallagher is at his best when his line is carefully put on, under thorough control, as in his exquisite dry points.

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

On the same afternoon, in the Boston Opera House, a recital by Mischa Elman.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the sixth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, "The Creation," by the People's Choral Union.

Monday afternoon, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert for young people, by the Harvard Glee Club.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

Thursday afternoon, Dec. 13, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Frederic Tillotson.

Thursday evening, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Harvard Glee Club, with Sigrid Onegin assisting.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 14, and Saturday evening, Dec. 15, in Symphony Hall, the eighth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor. Lionel Tertis, making his first appearance in Boston, will play York Bowen's viola concerto. The orchestral numbers will be Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," Schumann's fourth symphony, and excerpts from Berlioz's symphony, "Romeo and Juliet."

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Joseph Lautner, tenor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Grace Kerns, soprano; Alma La Palme, cellist, and Edward Harris, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Monday afternoon, Dec. 17, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Loraine Wyman.

On the same afternoon, at the home of Mrs. E. Sohier Welch, 125 Beacon Street, the first of two "musical talks" on modern composers by Miss Jeanne de Mare, assisted by Greta Torpadie, soprano, and Frederick Bristol, pianist. Satie, Ravel, Stravinsky, Berners, Bliss and Goossens will be considered.

Monday evening, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall, a repetition of "The Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, again at Mrs. Welch's home, the second of Miss de Mare's talks, dealing this time with "The Six," Schönberg, Cowell, Ornstein and Bartók.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, in Steinert Hall, a concert by Renée Longy Miquelle, pianist, and George Miquelle, cellist.

Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Paderewski.

Thursday evening, Dec. 20, in Jordan Hall, the third annual concert by the Temple Choirs, Henry Gideon, director.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 21, and Saturday evening, Dec. 22, the ninth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Newman in Brazil

Animals which one had never seen except in the back of an unabridged dictionary, moving about unconcernedly in their native environment, seemingly within seven or eight feet of one's nose, was the treat furnished by Mr. Newman in his traveltalk on the Amazon River at Symphony Hall last night. Multitudes of aggressive insects covering ground and tree, rare and richly plumaged birds made to appear like a Japanese painting brought to life, an animal like the sloth, with a head like a turtle, the body of a bear and the arms and habits of a gorilla, were all so wonderfully pictured by Mr. Newman's powerful telescopic lenses as to cause spontaneous and frank applause on the part of the audience. The view of a $2,000,000 opera house at Manaos, 1000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, was startling. Manaos is in the wild-rubber industry, which once promised much. This traveltalk, including this first motion picture of this strange array of animals, will be repeated this afternoon. Next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon Mr. Newman will describe and picture the Iguazu Falls, Paraguay and Uruguay.

LAW ASKED TO END "SCALPING"

Aimed to do away with "ticket scalping," is a bill introduced in the House of Representatives today by Richard M. Walsh of Dorchester, a member of that body. Mr. Walsh's petition and bill provide that it will be unlawful to sell a theater ticket at a premium. The bill provides that a ticket shall be void if used by any other person other than the purchaser, and that it cannot be sold for more than the price printed on its face. The bill carries a penalty of $100 fine for any violation of the law, both to the seller and to the theater permitting such a use of its tickets.

BILL AIMED AT RENT BOOSTS

Harold R. Goewey of Pittsfield filed this afternoon with the clerk of the House a petition for legislation designed to hold down rent increases at least 25 per cent in any one year. The measure provides that unreasonable or oppressive agreements in the rental of dwellings shall be unenforcible by action at law. An increase of more than 25 per cent without unusual repairs would be presumed unreasonable. The 25 per cent law, which has been in force in Massachusetts for three years, expired this year in July by limitation.

FARM BUREAU TO MEET

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special)—The Hartford County Farm Bureau will hold its annual meeting in the First Congregational Church, East Hartford, on Dec. 12. Among the speakers will be A. W. Manchester, farm management specialist of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who will talk on "What Prosperity Has Brought the Farmers and Why."

EQUAL PAY BILL IS DEBATE TOPIC

Friend and Foe of Salary Referendum Present Arguments

Arguments for and against equal pay for equal work for teachers in Boston high schools, the only branch of the teaching service which now is not operated on the equal pay basis, were made before the Women's City Club last evening by Helen F. Keefe, president of the High School Women's Club, and Richard J. Lane of the Boston School Committee.

Miss Keefe based her plea on justice and asked for fair play. The women who performed the same work as that system that was not administered on rendered by men should have the same pay, she declared, and said that any justice could not get the results that were possible when justice ruled. The schools would benefit materially, she believed, when established on a just foundation.

Mr. Lane criticized the Massachusetts Legislature for passing the question on to the people, saying that it was discreditable and brought the schools into politics. Always before, the Legislature, the Governor and the courts had held that school committees had an absolute right to direct their staffs of teachers as they saw fit. Mr. Lane said that women could not render equal service with men teachers, and contended that men teachers do a vital work that no woman can do. He continued:

> City boys need association with strong, virile men; the very future of the Nation depends upon it, and women teachers, excellent as they are, cannot give this.
>
> We must have men; and the fact is that, if we are to have men, we must pay them. Men will not work for the same income that women will accept.

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NEW RULES SYSTEM CALLED WISE MOVE

Progressives Say Important Bills "Will Have Their First Chance in a Decade"

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Prospects of attaining the passage of important bills in the House of Representatives are actually much brighter as a result of the flurry over organization. Whether there will be a like improvement in the Senate still is a question.

The reason why the House will be able to take positive action on most of the important measures that will be presented to it is that the "insurgents" have received the promise of Nicholas Longworth, majority leader, that the rules will be amended so as to allow ample opportunity for the presentation of amendments to bills from the floor of the House, sufficient time for their advocates to debate them and guarantees of record votes.

That and the further agreement that provision will be made for taking bills away from recalcitrant or hostile committees and for bringing them out on the floor for debate and action, consummates a deal which carries with it an implied pledge from the "insurgents" not to use their balance of power for the purpose of blocking action by the House.

There is no doubt that the promise of the majority leader and the implied pledge on the part of the insurgents will be carried out.

Old System To Go

These proposed changes in the rules seem very simple, but in fact they will revolutionize the procedure under which legislation in the House has been handled for more than a decade. Under the old rules, which are to be changed after the 30-day truce has elapsed, a privileged status has to be given each important bill—either through regular or special rules—and in every case it has resulted in control as to amendments, time for debate, etc., being given to a small group known as the steering committee.

The Rules Committee, against which so many complaints have been made, is always subservient to the steering committee. Under these old rules, the average member in the House may introduce a bill of the utmost importance to the country, but that about ends his chances in connection with it. Subsequent proceedings are entirely controlled by the small group who dominate the actions of the House through the steering committee—which is not one of the regular standing committees elected by the House—and by the Rules Committee and the Speaker.

It does not follow that because the House is almost certain to pass the important bills that will be presented during the coming session that they will emerge from that body in the form desired by the majority of the Republican members. It does follow, however, that the House, in all probability, will resume the function of constructing the policies and laws of the United States, which for a score of years it has abdicated in favor of the Senate.

Senate Compromise Hinted

The Senate may act as an obstructor of the bills passed by the House, although that will depend upon the outcome of the contest that is scheduled to occur between the regulars and the insurgent bloc in that body. It may be that the leaders of the regular Republicans, seeing the potency of the House insurgents will effect a compromise with the Senate group of whom Robert M. LaFollette is the acknowledged leader so as to prevent another scene as occurred in the House at the opening of Congress. At least, there is much talk of such a compromise being affected.

It is well known that the House insurgents have definite ideas in certain questions of policy and legislative measures which do not correspond to those of the regular Republican leaders. In all probability those ideas will not be acceptable to the majority of Democratic members either. It is probable, indeed the insurgents expect that many of their proposals which will be offered in the form of separate bills and of amendments to the bills that will emerge from the standing committees, will be rejected by a majority of the members of the House. Nevertheless, they demand not only the opportunity to offer those amendments but to convince other members and the people of the country of the soundness of their propositions by open debate on the floor of the House. Moreover, they believe that on the questions of railroad, taxation and agricultural relief legislation some of their ideas will be adopted.

It may reasonably be expected that some of the legislation proposed by the regular Republican leaders will be defeated by what will amount to a coalition between the insurgents and the Democrats. That will very likely happen in case the Democrats seek to make partisan issues of any of the bills. That, however, can only be done in the face of open debate on the floor and by record votes, making each member accountable to his constituents for his action in any particular case and with the time for his re-election drawing ever nearer.

Jeffersonian Manual

The changes in the rules, and the restoration of the House as a deliberative body does not predicate an era of radical legislation by that body even if those changes are the more or less direct result of insurgency on the part of a small group with decidedly radical tendencies. About the largest number of votes which the so-called progressive bloc can count on in advance for the least radical of the measures they intend to propose is about 60. Whatever accretions they make to this nucleus must be accomplished by convincing arguments plus the weight of such public opinion as they may be able to enlist.

About all they have so far accomplished is a promise of a revision of the rules to make the practices of the House conform a little more to the Jeffersonian manual—adopted as the governing rules of the Senate in 1797 and of the House in 1837—than they have during the last quarter of a century.

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Felt Slippers for Girls and Misses

Sizes 6 to 11	$1.10 & 1.20
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Embroidered Silk Shawls

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comprising a number of the present season's finest creations (French, English and American) and including many original models, has been taken from the regular stock and re-priced at

$19.75 each

These blouses are variously composed of rich brocades, metal cloths, flat crepe, crepe de Chine and georgette.

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The Sweater Department

offers numerous practical suggestions for desirable holiday gifts; among them being

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in a variety of charming models (including many from abroad) and equally charming fabrics and colors, at

$3.00, 5.75 to 26.50

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Dainty Scarfs

(of foreign and American manufacture); some of artificial silk, others of pure silk; variously (and specially) priced at

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WET PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS IS CHARGE OF READING PARENT

Trade Calendar Called "Plain Propaganda" by Dr. Payson Smith—Comment on Constitution Objected To

Following complaints that literature favorable to wet interests is being distributed in Massachusetts schools, a sample copy of a trade calendar-booklet, published in Boston, which is now being used in the Reading High School classes in Reading, Mass., has been submitted to Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, who declares certain passages in it are "plain propaganda."

The leaflet, entitled "A Calendar of the Constitution of the United States for the Year 1923" is one of the annual series published and distributed free by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, the treasurer of which is Louis A. Coolidge, a leading supporter of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and Constitutional Liberty League, which fought the state enforcement code last year, and one of the founders of the Sentinels of the Republic, an organization that claims to uphold the Constitution.

Daniel S. Knowlton, compiler of the calendar, denies that Mr. Coolidge has other than a general knowledge of the booklet. Fifty thousand copies have been printed, Mr. Knowlton says, of which about 5000 have gone to schools. Of the latter about half were mailed direct to teachers and principals, and half were asked for by the teachers themselves.

Reading Parent Complains

Protest against the calendar follows complaint of a parent whose son is in Reading High School. Edward V. Atwood, principal of the school, says the trade calendar is now used in the senior history-civics class, and in other classes, and that it was used extensively in the recent Constitutional Week exercises.

It is charged that passages in the leaflet draw a distinction between the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and the rest of the Constitution. The statement is made, it is charged, that the amendment, which received the approval of 46 states, or a larger number than any previous amendment in recent times, wrongfully takes over "powers and prerogatives reserved for the State," contrary to the purpose or intention of the Constitution's original framers. The imputation is said to be that the dry law is something new in the way of constitutional enactment. This is an argument which in the past has been chiefly advanced by liquor interests. It implies that the dry law does not deserve the same degree of respect and support extended to the rest of the charter of American liberties.

Critics of the trade calendar say its tone is elsewhere exemplary, and that it makes a convenient handbook for teachers' reference. The strongest objection, however, is made to statements that "the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act" are types of legislation that are resulting in the Government "becoming one-sidedly national, to an extent that is disturbing to many thoughtful people throughout the country."

However "disturbing" the Volstead Act may be to a minority of the Nation, it is pointed out, it passed Congress by a great majority, and it supports an amendment which is now a part of the fundamental law of the land. It is far more "disturbing," parents of high school students think, that such statements as this should be allowed to find their way into American public schools.

Called Wet Argument

The articles that critics of the leaflet declare are direct propaganda such as wets might put forth in efforts to overturn the Eighteenth Amendment under the cover of "constitutionalism," fill the page opposite the December calendar. The statement says:

The Constitution was remarkable in that it set up a dual system of government, an indestructible union composed of indestructible states. It was not the intention or the expectation of the framers that any of the powers or prerogatives reserved to the states and the people should be taken over by the National Government. Yet today this tendency is manifest, particularly in the Eighteen Amendment and the Volstead act, and in much other legislation, actual and proposed, of a regulatory and social character. The result is that the original dual system of government is becoming one-sidedly national to an extent that is disturbing to many thoughtful people throughout the country.

Prohibitionists who find the calendar offensive take issue with the above statement, pointing out that the Eighteenth Amendment does not usurp state prerogatives, as is charged, at least so far as the Supreme Court is any judge, and that 46 states ratified the amendment in any case, which would make the transfer of powers appear wholly voluntary.

On the same page in the calendar there follows a quotation from John Fiske, the historian, to the effect that centralization of the Government in Washington, and administration of local affairs by prefects from the capital, will end the Nation's political progress. The statement concludes:

"Ignorance of the principles of the Government as established by the Constitution and indifference to the preservation of the rights and privileges guaranteed by it to the individual are partially responsible for perilous legislation and threatened changes in the very framework of our Government."

On a previous page, under the heading "Dangerous Tendencies," those who attack the calendar say they find another veiled reference to the dry law. The passage says, in part:

Familiarity with the Constitution of the United States is especially desirable now because of the attacks which are being made upon it . . . through legislation that will weaken its force and frustrate its operation. . . .

There has developed a tendency indirectly to amend, subvert, or devitalize the Constitution through congressional legislation, especially in the extension of the federal authority, at the expense of the individual states.

Calls It Open Attack"

"There is no doubt about it, that constitutes propaganda," said Payson Smith, when the paragraph in question was brought to his attention. "The schools are compelled by law to teach the evil effects of alcoholism. This passage is an effort to draw a distinction between the parts of the Constitution. The schools of this State are here to teach the Constitution, and the whole Constitution, and the danger that faces them is from so-called 'constitutionalists,' of whom Boston has heard a number, who teach the document, not as it is, but as they would like to interpret it."

He did not comment on the calendar, as a whole, but said that so far as the quoted passages go, "they are undoubtedly propaganda, and not subtle and concealed, but obvious and open in their attack."

Copies of the calendar were distributed at the training camp at Camp Devens last summer.

When Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools, Boston, telephoned to two principals in the city at the instance of The Christian Science Monitor, it was found in each case that copies of the calendar had been received. In accordance with the strict rule in the city, however, they had not, to the headmasters' knowledge, been distributed to students. The headmasters were James E. Downey, High School of Commerce, and Walter F. Downey, of the English High School.

"The Constitution is taught as it exists, in our schools, not as some want to interpret it," Mr. Burke said. He desired that any case where a pupil in Greater Boston received the calendar from a teacher should be reported to him, as he said instructors had strict orders against giving out promiscuous literature that might contain propaganda.

At the office of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Mr. Knowlton, compiler of the calendar, denied that it contained propaganda of any sort.

MR. FORD PAID "FAIR PRICE" FOR CATTLE

MOUNT VERNON, N. H., Dec. 8 (Special)—The 14 head of cattle which Henry Ford bought yesterday for $48,000 from the Bachelder Farms in this town owned by E. H. Best of Boston, are short horns of the Gray Durham breed and are among the best stock ever raised in New Hampshire. The superintendent of the property, William H. Neal, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that these particular cattle have toured the country this fall on exhibition, covering the agricultural fairs at Worcester, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Kan., and Portland, Ore.

The cattle were sold in a block to Mr. Ford's representative at the International Livestock Show at Chicago at auction and the price was a fair one but not topnotch, in the opinion of the farm manager. The farm has a large number of cattle of similar value, including a herd of Devons that is still on tour through the country.

STATE REPUBLICANS FAVOR MR. COOLIDGE

Party Delegates Certain to Urge Renomination of President, Says B. Loring Young

Attention of men and women of Massachusetts interested in politics—which is the business of Government and is absorbing more and more the thought of the people—is directed today to the presidential primaries which will be held in this Commonwealth on April 29, next year. At that time the voters will choose delegates to the national conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties, each elector stating when he enters the polling place to what party he belongs. This will be the first presidential primary in which the women will participate.

Next year the Republican Party will elect six delegates-at-large and six alternate delegates-at-large. These delegates will be voted for in each of the 16 congressional districts of the State. Two delegates and two alternate delegates will be elected from each one of the 16 districts.

This time, it is said, there is no doubt whom the delegates from Massachusetts will favor and while there are no instructions, instructions are not necessary this year. Calvin Coolidge will be the unanimous choice of the Republican Party for President, so far as this State is concerned, it is claimed. This is conceded and it also is said that every other New England state will send its national convention delegates to that gathering to vote for the nomination by the Republicans of the New England President.

B. Loring Young, Speaker of the state House of Representatives, on this question said:

Massachusetts will, without question, send a delegation favorable to the nomination of Calvin Coolidge. The Republicans of Massachusetts and New England will be united.

The Massachusetts delegation should be composed of men and women preeminent, not merely for public and party service, but also, by reason of ability and experience, able to count and to count heavily in the deliberations and results of the coming convention. Individual and selfish interests should be forgotten in one common purpose—to promote the victory in convention and at the polls of Calvin Coolidge, and to preserve the Republican Party as the best instrument yet devised by political experience for the Government of the American people.

Then the speaker, explaining further, said:

There is no preferential or straw vote for President. The ballot may, however, contain a statement of the preference, if any, of each candidate for nomination for President. But this may be done if the person so favored or preferred files his written assent with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Massachusetts system is, therefore, simple and easy to understand. In some states a preferential vote of all the voters is taken and this vote is presumed under the law in some states to be binding on delegates and in other states not to be binding. No such provisions appear in the Massachusetts laws.

ARMOUR SAILS FOR EUROPE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—J. Ogden Armour made a hurried departure today for Europe on the Aquitania on a business trip, the nature of which was not revealed.

PARTISAN POLITICS IN BOSTON ELECTION

City Charter Purpose Violated by Democratic Committee in Indorsing Candidate

Citizens of Boston will be called upon next Tuesday to decide whether they will permit partisan politics to displace nonpartisan government and whether sevice to factions or service to the people is to determine the legislative administration of affairs. Three members of the City Council are to be elected and two members of the Boston School Committee. The Democratic City Committee, for the first time since the present charter went into effect in 1909, has indorsed three candidates. The nonpartisan Good Government Association has indorsed two candidates. There are six candidates for the three places in the council.

The Public School Association, also a nonpartisan organization has indorsed two candidates for the Public School Committee while the Democratic City Committee, scouting the theory of nonpartisanism which was made the chief feature of the present charter, has indorsed two candidates for the School Committee. But four candidates have qualified for places on the ballot for the two places to be filled on the school board.

Two referenda are to be voted on next Tuesday when the polls are to be open from 8 in the morning until 8 at night. The question of equal pay for women teachers who do the same work as men teachers and the question of whether licenses may be issued for the sale of non-intoxicating beverages—a meaningless procedure in view of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Good Government Candidates

The Good Government Association, after questioning the six candidates for the council and investigating their careers, has indorsed Henry E. Hagan of Roxbury for a fourth term in the council and Daniel W. Lane of Beacon Street for a third term in the council. They are declared by the association in its annual booklet reviewing the various council candidates to be safe and tried men by whom the best interests of the city will be advanced.

The association said that Joseph M. Heffernan lacked experience to qualify him for the position he seeks; but that, of the four remaining candidates for a place in the council, "he is easily the best candidate."

The Democratic city committee, in direct violation of the purpose of the charter, indorsed James T. Moriarty, for two terms a member of the council; Louis Lebowitz, a law clerk and resident of Roxbury, and James T. Purcell, former barkeeper and now owner of a State Street restaurant.

Indorsed for School Committee

The Public School Association has indorsed the candidacies of Dr. David D. Scannell for a fourth term on the school board and that of George H. McDermott, an attorney with offices in the Tremont Building. Mr. McDermott is a graduate of Harvard College and of Harvard Law School.

The Democratic City Committee indorsed the candidacies of Walter G. MacGauley, a dentist, of the South End, and Edward G. Sullivan, an attorney, who lives in North Dorchester.

The Good Government candidates have been conducting vigorous campaigns, but the fact of their long membership in the council has made much speaking on their parts uncessary.

In a circular letter issued last night the Good Government Association appeals to its supporters to make up a fund of $23,000 needed to carry on the work of the organization. The circular states plainly the purposes to which the money will be put.

HARVARD ASSEMBLY TOPIC, "SUBMARINE"

The fifth formal meeting of the Harvard International Assembly will be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at the rooms of the Harvard Liberal Club at 66 Winthrop Street, Cambridge. The discussion for the evening has been organized around a series of resolutions in regard to outlawing the use of submarines in time of war. The purpose of the resolutions is to prevent, in case of another war, the violations of international law which accompanied the use of the submarine in the World War.

The proposals which will be debated by the Harvard organization make provision for the possible commercial development of the submarine, but they stipulate that "commercial submarines must be constructed of a type unsuitable for belligerent use and impossible of transformation into a weapon of war. A conference of experts shall be appointed to determine the standards by which to judge whether or not a commercial submarine is constructed in accordance with this provision."

SHOE TRADE MASONIC CLUB

Two hundred Masons engaged in the shoe and leather and allied trades, organized a Masonic club and elected officers at a meeting last evening at the Boston Masonic Club. The members will vote upon a name for the new club at their first formal meeting in the new year. Among the officers elected are the following:

T. M. Stickley of Gainsboro Street, president; Thomas Hume of Dorchester, Dr. Irving Stobodky of Brighton, J. J. Wing of Malden, vice-presidents; A. O. Paine of North Abington, secretary; Leonard B. Hollis of Atlantic, treasurer. Directors are E. E. Willey, W. R. Briggs, A. G. Pearson, G. E. Kelley, O. J. K. Ladd, and G. W. Hufton.

FIVE CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Federal warrants have been issued for the arrestof five officers of the Massachusetts Association of Disabled Veterans of the World War, charging them with using the mails in a scheme to defraud in the solicitation of funds for the association. The headquarters of the organization is in Room 50, City Hall.

MAXIMUM DRY LAW PENALTIES ANNOUNCED IN RHODE ISLAND

Superior Court Justice Hahn Establishes New Policy on Appeals From Lower Courts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8 (Special)—Maximum penalties will be imposed hereafter in all convictions in appealed prohibition law violation cases, was the announcement made from the bench yesterday by Superior Court Justice J. Jerome Hahn, who presides over the criminal section where all appeals from decisions of the lower courts in cases of this character are heard.

The establishment of this policy by Justice Hahn is regarded as the most effective step toward prohibition enforcement in this state since the passage of the Sherwood law. With regard to it, William F. O'Neil, superintendent of the Providence police department says that "the police will now make the liquor dealers sit up and take notice."

Justice Hahn's announcement is said to mean an end to fines of $100 and costs on first counts and $10 on each additional count and substitution therefor of fines as high as $1000 on each count and jail terms of one year for second and third convictions. It was said in court circles it will put a stop to the congested docket, by which many dealers have been able to escape conviction.

Superintendent O'Neil says the police in his jurisdiction have needed the potential backing of the courts and the statement issued in open court by Justice Hahn, that hereafter the maximum sentences would be imposed in all cases, is a masterstroke in law enforcement.

Between 200 and 300 appealed cases are waiting on the calendars in the criminal division of the court, over which Justice Hahn presides. All these are appeals from the district courts within the county. In many of these cases the district judges have imposed sentences of medium, if not minimum proportions.

One case which came before Justice Hahn a few days ago on appeal was that of a man fined $100 on one case of violation of the prohibition law and $5 on each of 14 other cases. According to chief O'Neil, whose department prosecuted this defendant, under Justice Hahn's decision this man would have been fined $1500 instead of $170. The larger fine would have had a properly deterrent effect, Chief O'Neil says.

The state law provides a fine of $100 for first offenders, a fine of $200 for second offenders and a fine of $100 and a year in jail for third offenders. If the courts will apply the jail term provision, the Providence police executive says, there will be no doubt of the corrective effect of the law.

Justice Hahn's determination to inflict severe penalties will, it is said, have the effect of stopping wholesale appealing and the disposition of the cases in the district courts. There is held to be little doubt but that the district judges will adopt the same attitude as the justice in the higher court, if for nothing else than to prevent their courts being swamped immediately with liquor cases.

LECTURE FOR MASONIC CLUB

Plans of the educational committee of the Roslindale Masonic Club to present to its members and their friends instructive entertainment by means of a series of illustrated lectures, during the winter, two of which have already been held at the Roslindale Masonic Temple, are completed for the January lecture. It will be held Jan. 24, when William Lyman Underwood will give an illustrated lecture on "Adventures in the Back Woods of New Brunswick," showing pictures taken by Mr. Underwood of deer, moose, bears and other animals, in their natural surroundings.

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The fashionable stubby wood handles, wide satin borders.
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"SHOES OF QUALITY SINCE 1866"

Y.M.C.A. BOYS IN CONFERENCE

Two States Are Represented at Holyoke Meeting

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—At a banquet of the Y. M. C. A. Older Boys' Conference for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in Hotel Nonotuck last night, addresses were delivered and a song service provided for the purpose of inspiring and directing boys to Christian service and worthwhile deeds in church, school, home and community.

Winthrop Murray Crane Jr. of Dalton, chairman of the Massachusetts State committee on boys' work for the Y. M. C. A., presided, and 526 boys, representing 52 cities and towns in the two States, were present. Addresses were made by Mayor John F. Cronin, the Rev. E. B. Robinson of Grace Congregational Church, Aaron G. Bagg, president of the Holyoke Y. M. C. A.; Leonard Hall, president of the Hi-Y Club; E. C. Foster, secretary of the Metropolitan Boys' Work, New York City; H. W. Gibson, state boys' secretary, and others.

At the conclusion of the banquet Tudor Bowen of Newton, Mass., was elected president of the conference. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, Thomas Morrison, Holyoke; second vice-president, Robert A. Friend, Melrose, Mass.; secretary, William Hamblett, Lawrence, Mass.

The Rev. A. W. Beaven of Rochester, N. Y., gave an address at a meeting in the Second Congregational Church, after the banquet. W. C. Hammond gave an organ recital at the same service. Today the conference is being continued with 10 group conferences on the general theme, "Youth's Opportunity." Tomorrow afternoon there will be a mass meeting for boys, and tomorrow evening the closing service will be held with the Rev. Robert Russell Wicks as the principal speaker.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK GIVES GOLD PRIZES IN ESSAY CONTEST

To encourage school children to find out how depositing $1 every month in a co-operative bank amounts to $200 in approximately 12 years, and how such saving leads to the owning of a home, officials of the Real Estate Co-operative Bank have offered several prizes in gold for the best essays on co-operative banking.

The terms of the new contest, made known by George I. Robinson Jr., treasurer of the Real Estate Co-operative Bank, stipulate that essays will be accepted not later than Feb. 1, 1924, from any pupil in any public or private school not above high school grade in metropolitan Boston. The winner of the first prize will receive $100, of the second prize $50, and of the third prize $25, while in addition there will be five awards of $5 each.

In speaking of the reasons for promoting the contest, Mr. Robinson said that his chief idea was to inculcate into the young an appreciation of the value of thrift. "More people, especially the small-wage earners and their families, should become acquainted with this mode of saving," he said. "It surely is worth while for a young person to work toward his or her future independence. Co-operative banking not only teaches the way to do this, but it provides the way." He continued:

There are more than 200 co-operative banks in the various cities and towns of Massachusetts, and we should have 200 more, because the co-operative bank preaches the policy of buying one's own home and regularly saving the money to pay for it. It also provides a systematic method of laying aside money for the future, and it pays the person saving well for his efforts.

The judges of the contest are: Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts; Carl Dreyfus of Jacob Dreyfus & Sons; George W. Coleman, president of Babson Institute; Guy A. Ham, president of the Citizens' National Bank, and Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

BOY SCOUTS MAY HELP TRAFFIC SQUAD

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special)—A plan whereby Boy Scouts are to be used as traffic officers in the outlying districts of the city of Hartford has been advanced by Frederick C. Hill, chief scout executive for the Hartford Council of Boy Scouts. Mr. Hill is also engaged in outlining plans whereby Boy Scouts may be used as assistants to officers when school children are on their way to school.

The Principals' Club is opposed to the plan of using Scouts as traffic officers, as are other school authorities. Garrett J. Farrell, chief of police, is, on the other hand, enthusiastic about the plan.

Mr. Hill points out that it is not his intention to have Scouts on duty in the congested traffic centers, but only in such places where the traffic is rather light. "The boys," he says, "if the plan is adopted, will be chosen as to the mental and physical qualifications. They will go through a period of training, after which, if they pass their course successfully, they will be given a certificate pronouncing them capable to assist the police."

RADIO EXPOSITION TO AWARD PRIZES

Interesting Program for Saturday Afternoon and Night

As the closing hour of the third annual Boston Radio Exposition approaches, records are being established both in attendance and in sales. The enthusiasm evident during the first few nights of the show has been eclipsed by the ingress of radio "fans" into Horticultural Hall yesterday and today, and a majority of the exhibitors, as one of them expressed it, have been doing a "land-office business." The program arranged for today is the most attractive of the whole week, and at an early hour this afternoon many hundreds of men, women, and children were filing slowly through the booth-lined, gayly decorated hall.

This morning the show was given over to the school children of Greater Boston, who were conducted about by the management and a first-hand idea of the "working" of the many mysterious devices through which sound is transmitted and received was given. An elaborate broadcasting program was put under way shortly after noon for the benefit of a crowd that took advantage of the half-holiday to inspect, at leisure, the high lights of the exposition. The feature of this evening's program of "listening-in" will be the reception of dance music by the Leo F. Reisman Orchestra from the Hotel Brunswick.

At 8 o'clock the winners in the amateur set competition will receive their prizes. N. Frank Neer Jr., a boy of 10 years, won $25 prizes for both efficiency and workmanship in the judging that took place last evening. To accommodate the increased crowds, the show will remain open until 10:30 p. m.

NEW TERMINAL EXTENSION TO OPEN

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8—The Rigby Park Extension of the Portland Terminal Company, built at an expense of about $1,600,000, will be opened on Dec. 16, it was announced today. Practically all the work done at the local yards will be handled there.

The new terminal has 27 miles of trackage, which will care for 2000 freight cars. An engine house has accommodations for 40 locomotives. There is ground for the storage of 22,000 tons of coal, besides a shed with 2000 tons capacity.

PYTHIANS HOLD CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8 (Special)—John Ballantyne of Boston, supreme vice-chancellor, and George A. Lutz of Old Town, grand chancellor, were among the honor guests at the district convention of Knights of Pythias of Maine last night. The meeting was preceded by a parade. The program included a fancy drill by the divan and patrol of El Maina Temple, and an exemplification of the third rank.

TECH MUSIC CLUBS PLAN WINTER TOUR

Fall Concert Is Preliminary to Christmas Travels

The combined musical clubs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology held their annual fall concert at the Walker Memorial last evening. Forty-five men, composing the four associated organizations—Glee Club, Banjo Club, Mandolin Club, and orchestra entertained. The Christmas concert tour begins this year on Dec. 26 at Brooklyn under the auspices of the senior class of the Adelphi College of New York. The following night the Technology alumni of Newark will sponsor the clubs' performance. The next two evenings the alumni associations of New Rochelle, New York, and Providence, R. I., respectively, will act as hosts. The final appearance will be at Pittsfield, Dec. 31, and at Holyoke on New Year's evening.

The Glee Club is the oldest student musical activity at Technology, dating from 1880, and is led this year by T. M. Burkholder '24 of McPherson, Kan., with L. M. Littlefield '24 of Salem, Mass., assistant leader. The Banjo Club is directed by Raymond Mancha '26 of St. Louis, Mo., who also stages a specialty duet with D. A. Sheppard '26. W. C. Groce '23 of New York City is leader of the orchestra and band, and J. P. Sawyer '25 of Lowell, Mass., heads the Mandolin Club.

P. C. Davidson '25 of Chicago, Ill., entertains with a selection from banjo and trumpet simultaneously; and also illustrates how to obtain true harmony from a common saw. A. V. Greaves '24 of Petrograd, Russia, plays selections on the Russian balalaika, which will prove a novelty. L. B. Feagin '24 of Louisville, Ky., plays Kreisler's "Serenade Espagnol" as a violin solo. O. H. Duvol '24 and D. K. Grant '25 complete the list of special acts with a piano duet novelty.

The ranks of the clubs are recruited from men from all over the United States as well as from foreign countries. Wu Kwok '27 entered the Institute from Shanghai, China, this fall and won a place in the Mandolin Club; Emilio del Prado '24 has proved his skill with a banjo, as he learned to play in the Philippines. These two, with Greaves, the Russian, are the foreign representatives among the Tech clubs.

Following their return from their winter tour, the clubs will hold their annual Winter Concert at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, on Jan. 26.

FIVE-DAY WEEK APPEARS BIG ISSUE

Haverhill Shoe Plants Insist on Saturday Work

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—It is generally recognized that one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the way of the shoe manufacturers and the Shoe Workers Protective Union reaching an agreement with regard to working conditions lies in the attitude of the stitchers employed in the shoe industry toward the clause in the manufacturers' tentative agreement that provides for work on Saturday forenoons.

Women comprise practically all the membership in the stitchers' local and they will not agree to work on Saturday forenoons, because, they state, they desire that forenoon for attending to their household duties, many of them maintaining homes and many of them being married.

Considerable confidence seemed to prevail yesterday that the latest plan of having a committee of equal representatives of the manufacturers, the union and the general public to devise some methods of adjusting the difficulty would be successful. Mayor William D. McFee is to appoint the committee to represent the public, by request of the neutral business leaders of the city.

The sentiment expressed was that the problem should be approached in a spirit of co-operation and good fellowship. It is believed that all parties in the controversy are willing to present their case and define the issues involved.

It was learned yesterday that one large concern had closed a lease for a South Boston factory and other concerns are on the verge of closing deals for other plants located away from the union zone.

BOSTON PRINTERS PLAN CELEBRATION

To Commemorate Typographical Union's Diamond Jubilee

Seventy-five years of progress along the path leading toward the goal of rationally conducted organized Labor effort will be memorialized by the Boston Typographical Union on the occasion of the celebration of its diamond jubilee, which takes place at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The union has prepared "Leaves of History" an account of the organization for the past 75 years. It is a book of 160 pages, including 18 full-page illustrations, done in brown on white. The book itself is in two colors, and is a true specimen of the book-maker's art.

An orchestra of 10 pieces will play. Interspersed with the speakers will be vaudeville performers from the Keith circuit. The speakers are to be:

S. J. McBride, president; Lieutenant-Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Mayor James M. Curley, the Rev. James J. O'Brien, who will say grace; District-Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer, International Typographical Union; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe; Courtenay Guild, president of the Employing Printers' Association. Simon J. Nevins will be toastmaster.

There are few organizations of men in Greater Boston—or New England—with a longer record of honorable activity than the printers' union. It was founded in December, 1848, taking the place of an older organization, and found the trade in a chaotic condition. What has been accomplished is faithfully told in the book "Leaves of History," which says:

"Printers are a modest folk, mainly devoted to the task of giving publicity to other interests than their own." But a perusal of their book leaves the impression that they are members of a dignified and honorable profession, living and working side by side with the other members of the community in a quiet, unostentatious manner.

TEACHER-PENSION HEARING PLANNED

Retirement System Will Be Discussed at Public Meeting

Before the special legislative commission organized to consider the problems of pensions, in Massachusetts, the subject of the teachers' retirement system will be the topic for discussion and study at another public hearing to be held in room 460, State House, on Saturday morning, Dec. 15, at 10:30. Representatives of the normal school teachers of the State and of the public school teachers are requested to be present and give the commissioners their views.

Edmund S. Coggswell, secretary and actuary of the commission on pensions, said today that the commission has accomplished much in the way of getting data and ascertaining the viewpoint of the public in the public hearings it has held in Boston, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester and Lynn, each of which was well attended. The next public hearing on age pensions, Secretary Coggswell announced, will be held in Lowell in the Lowell City Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 7:30.

The pension systems so far as they have been adopted in other states together with the results so far apparent, are being inquired into by the Massachusetts commission which Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, appointed under the provisions of Chapter 43 of the Resolves of 1923.

Whether the commission will find it advisable to visit other states in pursuance of its investigation is not determined as yet. So far its inquiries of state officials in sister states have met with quick and very satisfactory replies, according to Mr. Coggswell.

It is appreciated that the financial features involved in the pension problem are perhaps the most difficult to solve thoroughly and in a manner which will be conclusive to those who have opposed the various pension plans mainly on the ground that they are prohibitive in their cost. Men who have given much of their time to the study of the various phases of the pension problems have prepared financial tables to prove that the financial burdens are not nearly so tremendous as some of the opponents of the plans have insisted.

Miss Frances L. Thomas

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MISS THOMAS wishes to announce that in addition to her regular work she is now prepared to offer her clients models from her own work room in

Ready-to-Wear Corsets and Brassieres

Twenty-five years of experience as a corsetiere have fitted Miss Thomas to choose the correct model for the individual figure.

Home Cookie Bakers

Make Cookie Baking Easier

Set of Two

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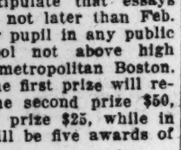
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back



THESE handy bakers hold a lot of cookies and do a dandy job of baking. Used in pairs, time and fuel are saved by having new batch ready for oven when baked cookies are removed. Bakers have no high sides nor corners. Cookies are easily removed and bakers readily cleaned. Save dishwashing. Simply wiping clean keeps the special surfaced iron sheets in perfect condition for baking. Equally useful for biscuits, rolls, toast, etc. Size 13¼x18. Send $1.00 for set of two in attractive carton, postpaid.

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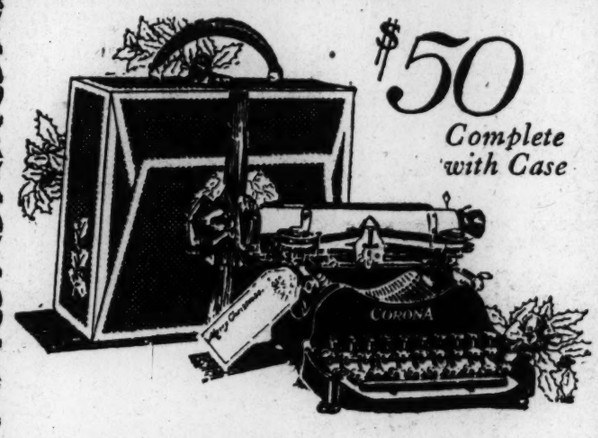

$50 Complete with Case

DON'T you know at least one of these people who you could make happy this Christmas with a Corona?

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"I most always go home at five sharp now. When the folks in the office see me taking Corona along I guess they smile. You see, they gave me the machine."

THE STUDENT

"I hope to graduate this year. If I do I shall share the honor with Corona and mother. She gave me the machine one bright Christmas."

THE PROFESSIONAL MAN

"I have received some expensive gifts in my time, but I have never had anything that I prize more than my Corona."

THE TEACHER

"My sister gave me my Corona several years ago and I feel grateful to her about three times every day."

Complete in handsome black carrying case $50. Specially packed in an attractive three-color Christmas carton, tied with satin ribbon and with a gift tag for your greeting. We will deliver the machine to any address on the date you desire. The machine demonstrated in your home without any obligation whatsoever, for your consideration.

Does exactly the same work as any big machine and carries our five-year guarantee.

Nearly 600,000 Satisfied Corona Owners

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Attractive Holiday Gifts

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Card Tables, Mahogany End Tables, Lazy Susans, Humidors, Candlesticks and Book Ends.

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Electric Table and Floor Lamps with appropriate Shades. Wall Mirrors and Panels, Bronze and Silver Desk Sets.

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Table Glass in Etched and Rock Crystal and Colored Stem Ware. Also a wonderful exhibition of Fancy Glass from Venice, Czecho-Slovakia, France, England and our own country. Steuben Glass in great variety. Rich designs in Silver Deposit on Glass. Novelties in Shell Flowers.

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Rich Service Plates from Mintons, Cauldon, Copeland, Wedgwood, Doulton, Lenox and the best French makers. Tea Cups, Bouillon Cups and After Dinner Coffees. Individual Breakfast Sets.

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Brittany, Gouda, Swiss and Roseville Pottery. Novelties in China. Bowls and Fancy Pieces in Copper, Blue and Orange Lustre on fine China.

Candles

Our display of Colored and Decorated Candles is very extensive, representing the best makes in the country.

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Mark Cross - - - An Institution Whose Experience Is As Broad As Its Policy- - -Providing Gifts to Please Anyone, At Prices to Please Everyone, In a Variety Inviting to All.

Watch case, 40 hour or 8 day Waltham watch, plain or radium dial. Attractive gold tooled case of black, blue, purple, brown, green, grey or tan leather, also tan pigskin. 40 hour plain dial, $24.00; radium dial, $26.00; 8 day plain dial, $28.50; radium dial, $32.50.

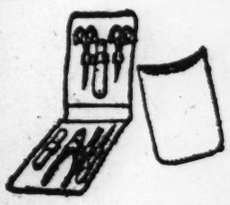
Reference Book Set, consisting of atlas, English, French and English, German and English dictionaries, and book of quotations, etc. Crushed morocco, blue, pink, purple, gray. $56.00

"Cross" Toilet Case—a man's case, completed with black celluloid and ebony toilet articles. Loop for safety razor. Black or brown walrus, $28. Tan pigskin, $30.00

"Cross" Index Box, suitable for recipes, notes, memoranda, etc. Crushed calfskin, in all the beautiful pastel shades. $12.00

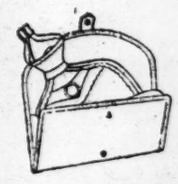
Opera Glasses in black and white striped silk case, or colored morocco leather, red, blue, gray, tan or brown. Complete, $11.25

"Cross" Hand Bag—fine quality tucker duvetyn or silk, in black or blue. Inner change compartment, and attached mirror. Crystal catch. Bag 6 inches deep, $12.00

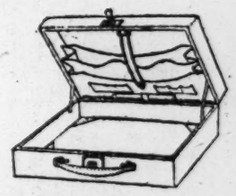


"Cross" Manicure Case—complete with the essential fittings. Fine quality steel articles and slip case of tan pigskin. $12.25

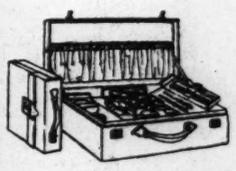
"Cross" Handkerchief Box of crushed calfskin, in all the pastel shades, attractively gold tooled cover... $10.00



"Cross" Hot Water Bottle Case, blue, green, tan, purple, brown and grey cross-grain leather. Complete with durable white rubber two-quart bottle. $6.25



Attache Writing Case — removable writing pad; stationery pockets under cover. Pink, blue, purple, green, brown, gray and tan crushed calfskin. 12¼x8¼x3 inches. $29.00



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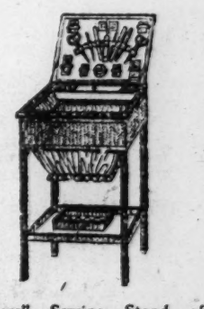

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Dealers Throughout the World

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Good Business Methods Make a Woman's Flower Shop Succeed

London
Special Correspondence

NO MATTER what business she elects to follow, the educated woman brings to it a fresh viewpoint and is apt to elevate it to a higher artistic level. Mrs. Athole Stewart, wife of the actor, was probably the first woman of this type to take up the business of florist, and when she first opened her shop it was besieged by press photographers eager to get a snap of a society woman in a new part. It was a charming picture, too, that one of them missed when he begged to let him take her as she stood in her green overalls with a sheaf of lilies in her arms, but Mrs. Stewart was obdurate.

"I am starting this as a business woman," she said, "and I do not intend to advertise except in a business way."

That was a year and a half ago and the little shop, run on these lines, has been a success.

"I simply love the work," Mrs. Stewart said recently. "It is a delightful occupation for a woman, especially if she is interested in color and design and has a love of flowers. They attract me very much, as I have had my own garden in Buckinghamshire and have worked in it a great deal." Explaining that for financial reasons she wished to start in business, Mrs. Stewart continued: "Millinery, dressmaking, and antiques, which most women take up, had been overdone. I thought of flowers, or dogs, because I love animals. Then I saw the advertisement of this little shop and went and interviewed the owner, and in three days it was mine.

Business Methods Important

"I have had to teach myself to do everything in a professional way. You would be surprised at the number of girls and women who come to see me and say, 'I am sure I could sell flowers, and could tie them up in bunches.' Of course, we all can do that for our friends! But it is absurd to think that you can go into business without any training.

"So the first thing that I did was to see that I had an efficient staff. I have had considerable expcrience in organization, as I was at the War Office during the war as head of the Women's Forage Corps with 7000 women under me. When I started in business I worked extremely hard myself, and was often here from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

"I have an excellent man who goes to market in the early morning for me, but I visit all the nursery people myself, and I have certain private people who grow for me old-fashioned flowers and plants which you cannot get in the open market. I am always endeavoring to get out-of-the-way things, as they give special pleasure.

"When I came here the business had gone down because the shop had been selling faded flowers. I, therefore, made a great point of having fresh flowers which would last. I get these carnations, for instance," pointing to some lovely pink carnations in a vase in the window, "from a woman who has taken up carnation growing. They are the finest that I have seen anywhere, and they never go into the open market.

Flower Holders Carefully Chosen

"In the window I have tried to space things and not to have such masses as they have in most shops. But you cannot go entirely by your own taste; you must realize that other people have other tastes. What I have wished to get away from above all is the odd little ornaments that you see in flower shops. I have aimed at raising the artistic standard of flower bowls. All the pottery that you see here is designed and made by a woman in Chelsea. And this variegated tradescantia is in a pot that I had copied in cement from an old Italian stone vase. If you put a bunch of carnations in the window in the right vase people will sometimes buy the whole thing just as it is.

"I am always on the lookout for new things of this kind. These big shaded pots are done for me by artists. This one in mauve merging into blues is for hydrangeas. Delphiniums, too, look gorgeous in it. And this one in brown shading to orange is for chrysanthemums. Then we have some delightful Italian baskets that other florists do not use, woven like strawberry punnets, but in green and white and in a long flat shape. We send them to the American boats, and flowers look most attractive in them. I am hoping now to get some other special baskets made by fisherwomen in Scotland.

Bouquets Become Something Different

"Here is a photograph of some bouquets that I did. This one in the shape of a fan was a novelty which I designed. The flat loops of silver ribbon forming the leaf of the fan had lilies of the valley between them, and the rosette at the base was made of pale blue satin ribbon pleated across the width and surrounded by pale pink roses.

"I have made a specialty of mixed bunches of flowers for bridesmaids. We did some lovely ones with every imaginable flower in them arranged loosely, not all tied tightly together like the Victorian posies. I remember we even had a marigold in each, and a bit of blue delphinium, and a bronze chrysanthemum, and they were tied with green ribbon that did not clash with any of the colors. Here are my ribbons," and the bottom drawer of a bureau was pulled out to show rolls of wide taffeta ribbon, rose and blue, or turquoise and gold shot effects, soft mauves, and shining yellows.

"They are from Belgium," said Mrs. Stewart, "and when you get the flowers it is lovely matching them in the various shades of ribbon. There has been a marvelous improvement in these ribbons, which are now made in the coloring of the flowers. I have an assistant who has a very good eye for color, but I supervise every individual thing myself."

The Individual Touch

A practical illustration of the value of this individual touch occurred when a messenger came in for a bunch of flowers for a well-known actress. Some beautiful red roses were selected, but a few pieces of tinted maple were added by Mrs. Stewart herself.

"If a customer wants to send flowers to a lady I invariably ask the color of the lady's room so that I shall not send anything that will clash. In fact I think that it is important to keep in touch with and follow the fashions of the decorators. For instance, if a room is in the Chinese style of decoration your education tells you the colors that will go with it. I had a customer whose butler used to come for flowers for a Chinese room that had a long jardiniere in it, and in helping to make a choice I used to hold in memory a bit of Chinese embroidery with all the colors and tones in it.

"I do a lot of theatrical work through my husband's being on the stage," said Mrs. Stewart. "Then we have a good deal of outside work. I have to provide plants for a big women's club and to supply cut flowers for several others."

A man entered, carrying boxes full of chrysanthemums, and set them down on the floor. "Here are my flowers just up from the country," Mrs. Stewart added as she said, "Good-by."

Just the Thing

New York
Special Correspondence

THE season is displaying a great variety of bags. Leather cut into open patterns and laid on a background of bright-colored velvets forms the material and design of some. One shop displays a trowel-shaped beaded bag opening at the bottom and hung on the wrist by a quaint handle.

✧ ✧ ✧

Gloves show cuffs of colored silk, gaily beaded.

✧ ✧ ✧

A shoe shop is featuring the side-lace oxford. The model is smart and may be had in a number of materials. For street wear black is the color for shoes. Very smart evening slippers are bound with gold braid.

✧ ✧ ✧

A handsome and practical automobile cushion is made of strips of velvet and leather woven like a checkerboard.

✧ ✧ ✧

A shop is showing an off-the-face hat composed of velvet petals. On the crown the petals droop and on the turned-back brim they point upward. A rhinestone ornament enlivens the front.

✧ ✧ ✧

Moiré silk is the newest fabric for dinner frocks and is used correctly for costumes of a semi-formal character. It is seen often in a shade of yellow called primrose.

✧ ✧ ✧

America is now making her own Mah Jong games, and one can buy them for about $4. Of course they consist of a five-trayed box and wooden tiles. The box is cardboard, but solid and decorated in the Oriental style; the tiles are faced with enamel. Lamps may be had to correspond with the Oriental mood, decorated with Chinese characters in Chinese colors and a few of the popular tassels.

✧ ✧ ✧

Very slowly and modestly the muff is returning. It is a small barrel-shaped hand-warmer and may be developed in fabric furs. These goods are soft, warm, durable, and graceful for coats. The astrakhan, Persian lamb, baby lamb, unborn lamb, and broadtail effects are woven out of goats hairs on cloth backs. Goats are sheared just as lambs are sheared and benefit from it. Seal, beaver, and moleskin fabrics have no animal hairs, but are produced from silk on special looms, and are exquisite in texture. Those made of pure silk are very durable; those of artificial silk eventually lose their luster.

✧ ✧ ✧

A needle threader may be had in the form of a spun wire which, on account of its stiffness, passes easily through a long eye, doubled. The thread is inserted in the loop and drawn back with the wire.

✧ ✧ ✧

A wise woman carries superfluous money in her stocking, not her hand bag. An excellent little purse is offered which fastens securely into the inside of the hem and will not slip up or down or tear the stocking.

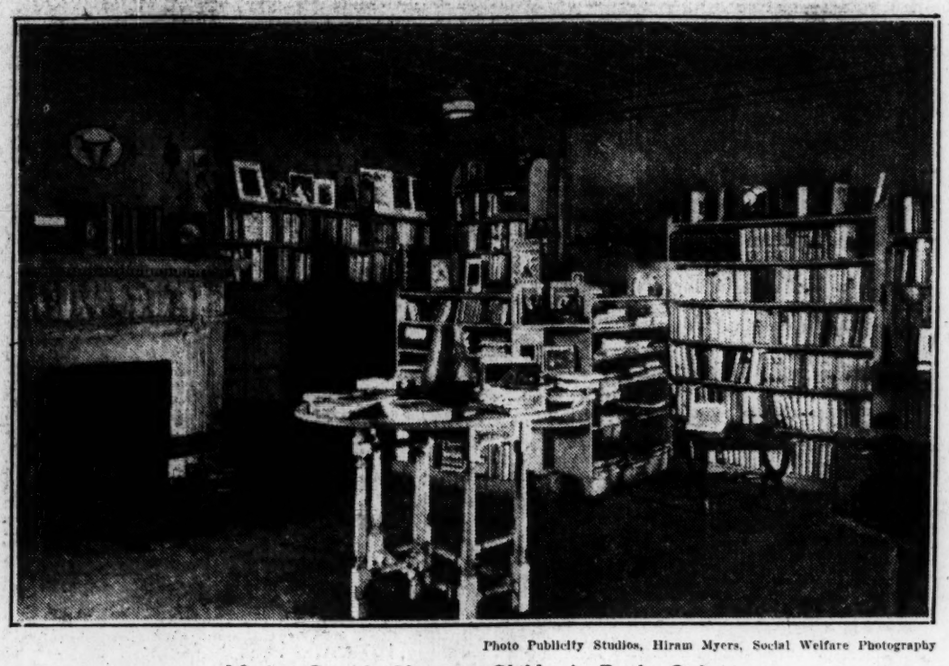

Photo Publicity Studios, Hiram Myers, Social Welfare Photography

Marian Cutter's Shop for Children's Books Only

The Secretary's Profession

THE writer knew this secretary first 16 years ago. At that time she was relieving the editor of a large work from all tedious details and spending whatever leisure might present itself in finding out more about the editorial and business management, so as to increase her usefulness. I do not think, however, that she defined her purpose in that way to herself; it was rather as if her interest in the enterprise to which she had attached herself attracted her to find out about it all that she could. Her happy and alert manner made everybody her friend.

Finally the work came to its end, and the writer, about to initiate an enterprise of her own in co-operation with two other women who also had been on the editorial staff of the work then completed, asked Miss G. if she would accept a position with so young a concern. She consented, and during its two years of activity associated herself in the same enthusiastic way with all its interests, serving them consistently, however, as a secretary apparently entirely satisfied with her vocation, though bent on improving herself within it.

A New Position

It was some years after the transfer of this business into other management, with which Miss G. did not remain, that the writer met her in the street. She was acting then as secretary to a broker, and, evidently, absorbing, in her accustomed manner, knowledge regarding it from every angle. She was learning how to invest money; when to buy and when to sell, and employing her information, she confessed, with excellent results.

A few months later the writer was descending in the elevator of an apartment house of considerable elegance in one of New York's nicest neighborhoods, when unexpectedly she looked up into the face of her old associate. Cordial greetings followed, and Miss G. insisted on the writer's returning upstairs for a talk. The apartment was spacious and tasteful.

"I'm glad such good things have come your way," said the visitor.

Rewards of Faithful Work

"Well," responded Miss G. meditatively, her fine face charmingly silhouetted against the tall back of a chair upholstered in petit point, "when I was a girl I had a vision of what a secretary might be if she were really interested in her work, and looked upon it as something creative. So as soon as I had finished high school I took my secretarial training. I was always ambitious, but not to 'rise above' my work, as some people kept urging, only to make that special work a bigger thing. You see I loved it. As I eliminated one tedious detail after another from the routine of my employer's day, I could see him spring forward and gain new heights, and whether he realized it or not (I really think he did) I felt that the new achievements had been made accessible by me. I loved detail and I had, as perhaps you will remember, an unusual memory for bare uninteresting facts, such as telephone numbers and verbatim messages, which made me reliable and quick.

"I have never understood," she added quizzically, "just why these gifts are considered rather inferior. They have brought me very fine opportunities and—this home. I was born of plain people in poor circumstances and educated in the common schools to curriculum, of which my home added no culture. I knew my limitations, but I also knew my gifts and I used them. When I became secretary in the financial district I learned a very great deal about stocks and bonds, and what I learned I never forgot. Having laid up money systematically since the very beginning of my employment, I began to make the investment of those sums a career. You can see that I succeeded, for all that I possess I acquired by hard—no, not hard but enthusiastic and acquisitive work—and by my knowledge of the market. At present my only business is that of taking care of my little estate, and making it grow, not by leaps and bounds, but steadily and logically."

"May I tell your story to The Christian Science Monitor?" I asked. "I shall be very proud," she consented, "but please use only my initial. Be sure to get my message across, however, that a secretary's profession is a great one."

Goats and a Garden

IF YOU have a garden and some goats, each will feed the other, and both will supply you with food. This is how it may be done: Divide in the middle by a walk wide enough to hold a goat house in the center and a small chicken house at the end, a good-sized plot of land. The goat house should have three doors, one on each side and one at the end. It must be long enough to store some hay and accommodate several goats and kids. The land should be used one year for growing crops and the next for pasturing the goats. There is always enough waste green stuff from a large garden to feed a number of goats, and goat's milk is always salable if the farm is near a large town or city. The proceeds from the milk of six goats should give two people enough to supplement their living as supplied by the garden.

Half of the garden the goats are using may be wired off and planted to peas or some quick forage crop, or a small strip may be partitioned to grow onions, leek, parsnips, or bulbs, such as dahlias or gladioli. When the first half of the wired-off portion has matured its crop, the goats may feed on the roughage and the other side may be sown.

When starting a goat business, never buy does that are giving milk, as it would ruin their udders not to be milked regularly on the journey. Even when traveling a short distance, if the goat is to walk, she should be milked first, whatever the time of day.

Starting a Herd

Buy your does a few weeks before kidding time so they can get accustomed to you and their surroundings. A good way to start a herd is to buy kids in the fall that were born in the spring. They are cheaper and you will learn how to care for them while they are maturing. Most does are good milkers up to the age of a dozen years. A house the size of two piano boxes will accommodate two does, a grain box and a bale of hay. Make a separate stall for each doe and kid. Make some feed racks that will prevent the hay from wasting. Three pounds of hay is enough for one feed. Give a pint of oats at night and the same of bran in the morning. Cover the goat house with roofing paper over top and sides and put two small windows in the south side.

Care of Goats

Two goats, one freshening in the spring and one in the early fall, should furnish a family of five with plenty of milk. If kids are raised, they should have the doe's milk three months and be gradually weaned by feeding lawn clippings and grain. The kids, if allowed, will usually learn to eat grain with their mothers when a few weeks old. If an abundance of green food is furnished, no grain is needed in summer. Salt should be fed once a week separately.

Keep the doe and kids in the shade when it is hot and give plenty of water at all times. Goats are sure to become tangled and choked if one or more swivels are not put on the hitching rope. To fasten them use a strong iron bar firmly set in the ground.

A doe will, if allowed, milk to nearly kidding time. Dry her off six weeks before by omitting the morning milking. After a week, stop milking entirely. During this six weeks, give her the bran only, twice a day, and moisten it.

Marian Cutter and Her Children's Bookshop

NOT long ago, at a meeting of business men, the speaker said, "The mind of a business man lies bare to the world. A man's business is an open book and one that tells the absolute truth about the quality of his mind."

At the time that seemed to us a rather sweeping statement, but it set us wondering, and we have gone about ever since half-consciously proving it to ourselves.

We found one of the delightful proofs at The Children's Book Shop, which is on Fifty-Seventh Street, east of Park Avenue, in New York City. The shop is owned and run by Miss Marian Cutter, a slight, dark-eyed woman, whose personality so pervades her shop that the visitor feels more as if she were making a personal call than one of a business nature.

Miss Cutter added one more proof that the speaker was right, when she said, "I sell here a knowledge of children's books, rather than the actual merchandise. Of course, some customers know exactly what they want, and these could go into any bookshop and order their books by name. The most valuable service we offer here is to those who do not know children's literature. You see, we have nothing for sale except this." Then she added an interesting fact. "More than half of the volumes sold here are for tots below the reading age."

Homelike Atmosphere

Miss Cutter says that she knows of but one other such shop as hers—where nothing but reading matter for children is on sale. That one is run by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and is located in Boston. Certainly our visit to Miss Cutter's shop was a unique experience. The library is lined with shelves, where the books stand or lean in slightly disordered array, as if visitors had taken them down, inspected them, and put them back less neatly than they found them; tables and chairs of various heights comfortably to accommodate both grown-ups and youngsters dot the room; low cushioned benches in odd corners, where the small visitor may retire to look at favorite volumes, add possibilities of privacy. In fact, the place suggests the atmosphere of the library in a household where books are loved and read constantly. Shaded lamps stand in just the right places, and any of them could be transplanted into one's home. On the various tables lie books of every sort that could possibly interest a child.

There is a collection of first editions and another collection of miniature books, which we suspect Miss Cutter of owning for the sheer joy they give her, although they are for sale. In supplying the widely divergent needs of different children, she found it necessary to carry eight different versions of "Robin Hood." One of these editions has illustrations made from old woodcuts, with the full text of the original publication. This is the book that interests the boy who has read English history and who wants more of the atmosphere of early times. Other editions are edited and illustrated with a different sort of drawings. Among these eight editions is a "Robin Hood" suited to the unformed understanding of a little child. This is just one example of the care with which Miss Cutter has selected her stock.

"Many of my customers," explained Miss Cutter, "come in to buy books for gifts, and leave the selection to me. In such cases, if they tell me the child's age, grade in school, and whether he has read much or little, it is fairly easy to make the selection. The schools, nowadays, advocate a good deal of supplementary reading, and although the school libraries carry these books, many children like to own their own. It is, of course, necessary to keep posted on what the students of various grades are expected to read."

Selecting Children's Books

Miss Cutter has been working with children's books all of her business life. She took the library course at Pratt Institute, and some supplementary work at Columbia. Then she went into the Brooklyn Public Library, where she was the children's librarian for five years.

Then came an opportunity to work with Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, and Miss Cutter begged books from her friends and, at her own expense, took them to Labrador, established a traveling library, and ran it for two summers. To show the value of this work, she tells of whole villages in which there was but a single book, a copy of the Bible or of Shakespeare, from which a grandfather taught the village children to read. One of Miss Cutter's charms is her ability to paint pictures with few words; by power of her enthusiasm, to transmit her understanding.

Following this experience, she had during the war a very interesting 18 months in the public library of Bridgeport, Conn. Here the war work brought great numbers of foreigners, and increased the problems of the children's librarian until it became necessary to open six branch libraries. Miss Cutter seems to have been very much interested in the educational work that was done with the foreign parents—through their children.

More than four years ago Miss Cutter saw the need for such a shop as hers, upon which adults could depend, secure in the knowledge that the books they wanted to buy would be selected by one who not only knew books, but children, as well. She is that delightful sort of person upon whom setbacks make no impression, and she has been able to wait patiently four years while word-of-mouth advertising built her business to a success.

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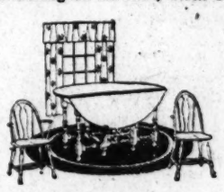
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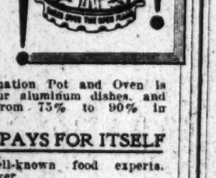

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New Works at the Opéra-Comique

Paris, Nov. 20
Special Correspondence

IT is often supposed that Paris is the most advanced city in the world in art, literature and music. This is true in the sense that Paris has probably seen more artistic innovations than any other city.

But one should not be misled by appearances. Certain circles of Paris welcome new things, but Paris as a whole is most conservative.

This paradox was confirmed this week by a visit the writer paid to the Opéra-Comique to see two new lyrical dramas. Each in its way was conventional. Yet they make a real appeal.

"Sainte-Odile," by Georges Lignereux and Marcel Bertrand, is a pale water color painted by two artists as timid as the white nuns they put on the stage. These authors assert that the young Odile, daughter of Duke Atalrich and sister of Prince Adalbert, symbolized in the time of the Merovingians the Latin culture, victorious over the German brutality. They tell us how this heroine, exiled by her Teutonic father, brought back home by her brother (who paid a dear price for this obliging gesture!) succeeded in converting Atalrich and in founding the Alsatian monastery which bears her name. The subject is too thin for a development in three acts, and the outlines of the conventional figures of the barbarian German, of the noble Adalbert and of the pure Odile, are executed by an inexpert hand guided by outmoded methods.

The music of M. Bertrand is not more daring than the libretto. It is a conscientious, well-written work, in which accent, warmth, personality are entirely lacking. It observes the best school rules but without suppleness or vehemence, and it is of saddening weakness of thought. The harmony is sometimes elegant. The orchestration is clear and coherent, but with no invention. The vocal music is well written, the recitatives are almost perfect, the ensembles are highly finished—all is "honest" in this music. But the means employed are too much out of date. There is too much harmonic grandiloquence, too much naïveté and pomposity in the melody, the phrases are of too artificial and obsolete a romanticism. There is great elegance of pen spent in the service of a valueless inspiration.

The program was completed by "La Griffe," by M. Jean Sartène, with music by Félix Fourdrain. "La Griffe," in contrast to the pure legend of Saint-Odile, is a most realistic melodrama. It has a direct, brutal, rapid action such as flourished 25 years ago among the Italian "Vérist" composers. The old chief of the family—Marowitz—who was in his youth of irresistible strength, is now helpless. He is the impotent witness of feminine perfidy incarnated in the person of his son's wife. He cannot prevent the drama from happening, but for one moment he recovers sufficient strength to avenge his son.

Music was not indispensable to this action. The rôle of music really begins when spoken words are inadequate to the complete expression of thoughts, ideas and passions. In this case music could not add much to a play which has been acted hundreds of times. Nevertheless, M. Fourdrain found occasion to prove his knowledge of the theater, his skillful orchestration, his vigor and lyricism. There is a certain absence of cohesion between words and music. The music remains too conventional for the too realistic drama. In several places the melody is too soft for the hard characters.

S. H.

Harold Bauer Soloist With Boston Orchestra

The program of the seventh concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, was:

Dukas, "Polyeucte," Overture.
Brahms, Concerto No. 2 in B flat major for piano and orchestra.
Paine, Prelude to "Œdipus Tyrannus."
Wagner, Introduction to Act III, "Tristan and Isolde."
Ravel, "La Valse."

Harold Bauer was the pianist.

Brahms' concerto is a ponderous work and, let us frankly say, a dull one. There are here and there redeeming features, as the ingratiating cello solo or the chief theme of the last movement, but are these not so by contrast rather than by any inherent qualities? How often in this piece does not Brahms portentously utter platitudes of the most tiresome order, and not content with mere statement he must needs develop them! Prosy, middle-class music, reminiscent of the conversation of respectable bankers and merchants gathered in the safe retreat of an exclusive club.

Thus does the music of Brahms ordinarily affect us, but Brahms played by Bauer and Monteux is an entirely different matter. It is doubtful if a more finely conceived and executed performance of this concerto were possible. Gone were the ponderous platitudes, the dull moments of mental inertia (Brahms in a "contemplative" mood) and the trivialities decked out with all the trappings of real musical ideas, and in their place grace, imagination, deep emotion, even charm—a quality not conceded Brahms by even his most ardent admirers. And after all, are these qualities really in the music itself, requiring the touch of a master artist to bring them to life, or were they really the creations of Messrs. Bauer and Monteux, who found the concerto a convenient framework for their fancy? Whatever may be the quality of the music there can be no two opinions regarding the playing of it, which was (speaking with all due restraint) incomparable.

The remainder of the program was dulled by this great playing, although ordinarily it would excite admiration. It was not without interest to hear Paine's Preude to "Œdipus Tyrannus" and to recall the great service rendered to American music by its composer. Nor was it of interest for this reason merely. It still has life and the power to stir the emotions; it is music nobly conceived, and written with a sincerity of purpose worthy of emulation.

Will Dukas forever be remembered as the composer of "L'Apprenti Sorcier"? It would seem so, so far as the Overture to "Polyeucte" is concerned. Estimable music it is and there the matter ends. Mr. Speyer played the English horn solo in the prelude to the third act of "Tristan" with beauty of tone and phrasing. Ravel's "La Valse" brought the program to a brilliant close.

S. M.

Symphony Season in San Francisco Opens

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra has entered upon its thirteenth season, its ninth under the direction of Alfred Hertz. It has given two pairs of regular concerts as well as two popular concerts.

The San Francisco Chamber Music Society, founded seven years ago by Elias Hecht, has given two of the series of six concerts. The attendance at the opening event numbered 1400 persons, and at the second nearly as many.

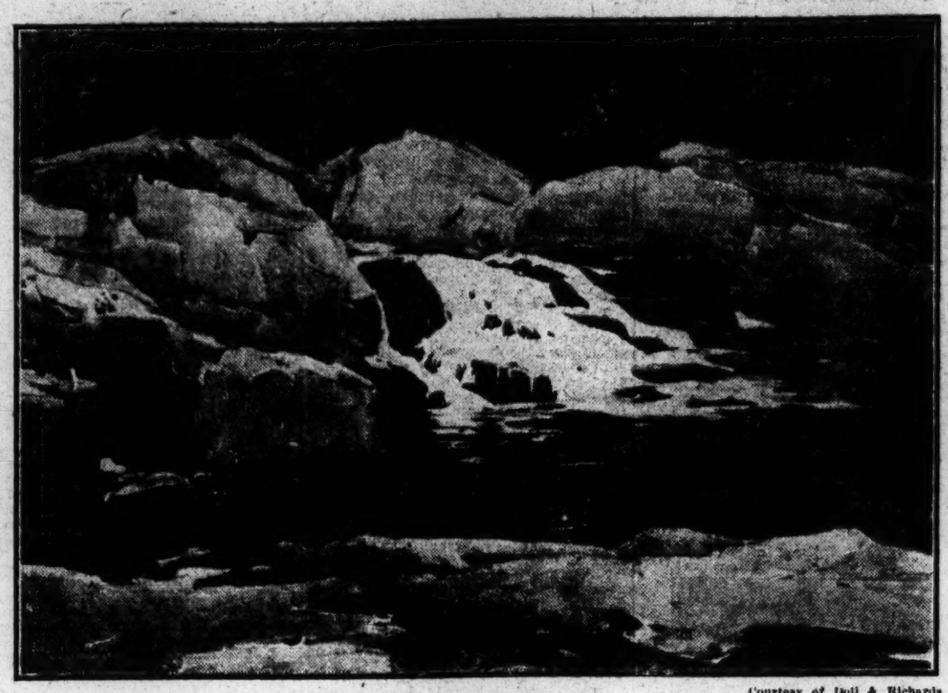
A new organization, the Symphonic Ensemble of San Francisco, under the direction of Alexander Saslavsky, has presented two of its series of 12 concerts and has drawn a goodly number of followers. This body numbers from three to 14 musicians and is planning to present little known works with woodwind, brass and string combinations, written for small orchestra and never heard before in San Francisco.

The opening concert of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra presented Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, the "Rhapsodie Espagnole" of Ravel and Rabaud's "Eglogue." The second concert presented Horace Britt, cellist, as soloist. Mr. Britt, who formerly occupied the solo cello position with the San Francisco Symphony, has for the last three seasons been with the Letz Quartet of New York. At this concert he performed the "Scheiomo" or Ernest Bloch. The balance of the program consisted of the Saint-Saëns Symphony in A minor and Charpentier's suite, "Impressions d' Italie."

Mr. Hertz has a goodly number of novelties from England, Russia, and France, gleaned this summer, and will give the first performance in America of Howard Hanson's first symphony. Mr. Hanson was dean of the College of the Pacific in San José and Prix de Rome winner. The symphonic poem by P. Gallico, entitled "Euphorion," and Fred Jacobi's first symphony are American works to be presented by Mr. Hertz this season.

In the Witter Bynner Undergraduate Poetry Contest, held under the auspices of the Poetry Society of America, 700 students, representing 63 colleges and universities, competed. The judges were Carl Sandburg, Alice Corbin, and Mr. Bynner. Maurice Lesemann of the University of Chicago won first prize with "In the Range Country," and Countee P. Cullen, a Negro student of the New York University, received second prize for his "Ballad of the Brown Girl."

"The Way Things Happen," by Clemence Dane, has been placed in rehearsal by Guthrie McClintic. Katharine Cornell will have the leading rôle.



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"Falls, Wild Cat River," by Sears Gallagher
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Marlowe's "Edward II" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Nov. 23

THE Phœnix, an offshoot of the London Incorporated Stage Society, devoted to the production of plays of the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, gave two performances of Marlowe's "Edward II" at the Regent Theater on Nov. 18 and 19.

Though less well known than Marlowe's "Faustus" and "The Jew of Malta," "Edward II" is a fine, though not exactly a great, acting play, gloomy, without relief of humor. It is moving, but its effect is a little weakened by the fact that it has no single central figure. Interest is divided. "Proud Mortimer" is throughout the master of events, but it is Edward who attracts Marlowe. The King is plainly too weak a man, and has too little dignity or courage for a genuinely tragic figure, but the pathos of his history appeals very strongly to Marlowe, and distracts his attention from Mortimer, whom he might have made the central figure of a tragedy of over-vaulting ambition.

In the earlier scenes Mortimer is no more than a sturdy figure among the barons in their revolt against Edward's infatuated affection for Piers Gaveston. Mortimer's ambition is aroused later, when Queen Isabella urges him to procure the return of Gaveston from banishment, and he makes the discovery, ruinous to him, that it is in his power both to draw the Queen from her allegiance to Edward, and to sway the barons. From that point Mortimer becomes more and more the dominating figure; but it is still to Edward that Marlowe is attracted, and he lavished all his sympathy and his rhetorical power upon the pathetic figure of the King in his downfall.

Marlowe's story follows the facts of history fairly closely in the main. The barons capture Gaveston and put him to death; Edward wins a momentary success against them and Warwick is beheaded; Mortimer, who has been imprisoned in the tower, escapes and joins Isabella in France, and together they return, and overthrow and capture the King.

In the most emotional scenes of the play Edward appears in his refuge with the monks, then in the hands of first one and then another pitying baron, then handed over to more ruthless guardians, and at last an ill-used and unhappy prisoner in the dungeons of Berkeley Castle. It is only in the last scenes that Marlowe takes any considerable liberty with history. After the assassination of the King, he shows Mortimer betrayed by his own accomplice to the young Edward, and his execution is made the consequence of his guilt; whereas actually he survived his victim by some four years, and was the most powerful figure in the kingdom during the early youth of Edward III.

Edward, as Marlowe conceives him, though lacking in strength and dignity, and even in courage, is never quite a contemptible or unattractive figure. Marlowe's tenderness for him leads him to emphasize his longing for affection, and, after his downfall, for peace and tranquility of mind; and even his excessive partiality for Piers Gaveston does not appear wholly ignoble. Mr. Duncan Yarrow, in an excellent performance, seized upon this aspect of Edward's character, and made of him an appealing, and, in the later scenes, almost a childlike figure.

Mr. Ernest Thesiger's Gaveston was what Marlowe no doubt intended; a slighter creature than the Gaveston of history, merely foppish and foolish, and without a trace of that biting wit which is said to have so enraged and embittered the barons against him. Mr. Edmund Willard gave an adequate rendering of the younger Mortimer, a part for which he is physically well fitted, especially in his possession of a powerful and resonant voice, and Miss Ffrangcon-Davies contributed a finished study of the coldly treacherous Isabella.

H. S.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The Theater Guild has been invited by the Theater des Champs Elysées to present in Paris next year three or more of their most interesting productions of the last six seasons in repertory. Herbertof, the manager, has already presented there the Moscow Art Theater and the Swedish Ballet. Interest in the prospect has been shown by the American colony in Paris, and a committee has been organized under James K. Hackett.

The engagement of the Moscow Art Theater in New York has been extended another week, until Dec. 22.

Tilla Durieux, well known on the German stage, will give a single performance of "The Shadow" on Friday afternoon of next week at the Eltinge. The performance will be in German, and will be followed later by other productions.

B. F. Keith's New York Hippodrome will open on Dec. 17.

"In the Palace of the King"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Capitol Theater, Dec. 2, "In the Palace of the King," a motion picture adapted by June Mathis from the novel by F. Marion Crawford, directed by Emmet J. Flynn.

Settings, settings everywhere—but underneath, the same old, threadbare plot. The familiar intrigues and pseudo-historical romancings that have served so many plays and pictures, reappear quite unabashed in this most beautifully adorned version of "In the Palace of the King." Architecturally it is distinguished and shows careful study of the Spain of Philip the Second, although Sven Gade's settings for "Rosita" are the more pictorial and impressive; the huge courtyard and beetling battlements where center the most stirring incidents of the picture are wonderfully untainted by the thought of lath and plaster. The trouble lies elsewhere. The overwrought and heavy-studded doors that open onto this old world of shining armor and rich brocades have been mounted on such small and creaky hinges that the best intentions of all concerned cannot open them wide enough to let us pass. Blanche Sweet, Edmund Lowe, Hobart Bosworth and Sam de Grasse bear all their weight on the stubborn portals, but in our opinion it is entirely a question of faulty hardware.

R. F.

Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—The Business Men's Art Club studying the fine arts as a recreation has welcomed another distinguished member, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, professor of physical science at the University of Chicago, and winner of the Nobel Prize. Few associations number so many gifted men from the professions, expert trades and businesses, as this art club, from which none ask praise or the sale of a picture.

George Elmer Browne, the landscapist, was the speaker at the monthly meeting at the Art Institute club room. Eminent guests are looked for at these gatherings. By the way of exension work the business men artists are donating their best canvases to the Public School Art Society for hanging in the schools. How good it is in these days to find a company of men taking their pleasure in pursuit of the fine arts, and pointing the way out to others. F. M. Lowe, a lawyer who paints for pleasure, is the president of the business men.

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WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 at 8—"La Traviata," with Galli-Curci, Schipa, Rimini; Boim, Ludmila and ballet. Condr. Polacco.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13 at 8—"Otello," with Raisa, Claessens, Marshall, Rimini. Condr. Panizza.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15 at 2—"Cavalleria Rusticana," with Raisa, Crimi. Condr. Cimini. "Snow Bird," by Stearns (in English). Condr. Van Grove. "Maestro di Cappella," with Sherwood, Trevisan. Condr. Van Grove.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15 at 8—"Aïda," with Muzio, Van Gordon, Lamont, Formichi; Boim, Ludmila and ballet. Condr. Cimini.
SUNDAY, Dec. 16, 2:30—"Lakme," with Galli-Curci, Maxwell, Pavlowa, Schipa, Baklanoff; Boim, Ludmila and ballet. Condr. Panizza.
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III 1. Should He Upbraid (Old English) ..... *Bishop*
2. Two Songs of the Desert ..... *Montague Ring*
(a) An Eastern Lullaby
(b) A Warrior's Love-Song
3. Spring (first time) ..... *Louis Baker Phillips*
IV 1. Plaisir d'amour ..... *Martini*
2. Dansons La Gigue ..... *Poldowski*
3. L'Absence ..... *Berlioz*
4. Toujours ..... *Faure*
V 1. Meine Liebe ist grun ..... *Brahms*
2. Wiegenlied ..... *Brahms*
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J. A. Clinton Jr..	3	1	41	7 26-32
F. S. Appleby	3	1	47	10
E. T. Appleby ...	3	2	51	14 2-17
E. W. Gardner ...	2	2	48	6 16-32
J. Klinger	1	4	48	6 4-31
Dr. R. M. Roscow	1	3	41	7 26-32

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8—J. A. Clinton Jr. of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association will meet F. S. Appleby of the New York Athletic Club tonight at the Newark A. C. in the final game for the national amateur 18.1 balkline billiard championship. In the early match E. W. Gardner, many times Class A champion, will finish his schedule of games by meeting Dr. R. M. Roscow of Baltimore.

F. S. Appleby qualified to play in the final for the title by defeating his brother, E. T., international champion, 250 to 107, in the afternoon match yesterday. E. T. aided his brother by forcing Clinton to taste his first defeat of the series, 250 to 243, in the evening game. Clinton and F. S. Appleby now stand even, with three games won and one lost.

F. S. Appleby played an excellent game against his brother, who failed to play in his usual form. F. S. averaged 9 16-26 for the match, and completed a high run of 47.

After the opening shot, neither player seemingly could master the balls, but from the eighth inning on, when F. S. made his run of 47, he played in fine form and perfect stroke, making a series of double figure runs. E. T. made only two runs of consequence, scoring 19 and 16 in the eleventh and twelfth innings. The victor won the bank and from his first run of 14 held the lead to the finish. The score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—14, 4, 8, 6, 0, 7, 2, 47, 16, 19, 13, 14, 21, 0, 23, 14, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 3, 25, 6—250. Ave. 9 16-26. High run—47.

E. T. Appleby—3, 0, 1, 6, 9, 2, 0, 5, 2, 8, 19, 16, 2, 7, 0, 8, 0, 2, 1, 0, 7, 0, 0, 7, 2—107. Ave. 4 7-26. High run—19. Referee—Louis Crane.

E. T. evidently believing that one defeat in a day is sufficient, proceeded to redeem his early loss by winning over Clinton in the evening match, preventing the latter from winning the title with an unbroken string of victories.

The players battled nip and tuck all the way, neither displaying a superior game. Both allowed numerous chances to slip away. Appleby averaged 6 28-37 and Clinton 6 28-36. It was the lowest average the latter has had in the tournament. Both men scored a number of double figure runs, but they were widely separated, missing frequently in between the runs. The score by innings:

E. T. Appleby—0 0 5 4 10 0 3 0 7 9 23 0 18 5 0 10 0 1 0 38 1 0 24 28 0 0 1 13 2 1 1 10 7 0 1 0 18—250. Aver.—6 28-37. High run—38.

J. A. Clinton Jr.—0 5 0 2 0 6 3 8 21 14 1 1 9 19 0 0 27 8 3 3 1 10 8 0 11 1 0 15 6 30 6 0 6 18 1 0—243. Aver.—6 28 36. High run—30. Referee—Louis Crane.

Dr. Roscow of Baltimore played his best game of the tournament in defeating Jacob Klinger of Austria, 250 to 190. Roscow averaged 7 26-32 and a high run of 39, which he made on his opening shot.

Roscow has shown to better advantage in each game, and when, after winning the bank, he proceeded to run 39, missing on a difficult cushion shot, many figured that the Baltimore player will approach the top in the next 18.1 tournament to be held.

Undaunted by Roscow's run, Klinger ran 18, but was put out of the running five innings later when Roscow ran 30 more points. Klinger clicked off a run of 39 late in the game, but could not gain consistently on the victor. The score by innings:

Dr. R. M. Roscow—39, 0, 3, 2, 7, 30, 15, 6, 9, 16, 0, 3, 5, 0, 3, 22, 1, 1, 0, 17, 6, 2, 8, 6, 0, 2, 6, 3, 0, 7, 28—250. Aver.—7 26-32. High Run—39.

Jacob Klinger—18, 0, 4, 12, 4, 4, 4, 11, 11, 3, 1, 6, 0, 0, 3, 6, 1, 3, 0, 0, 8, 11, 39, 0, 0, 8, 2, 13, 6, 2, 10—190. Aver.—6 4-31. High Run—39. Referee—Louis Crane.

FRENCH HOPE SWISS TEAM WILL COMPETE

PARIS, Dec. 8—When informed of the action of the State Council of Switzerland against an appropriation of 65,000 francs for the expenses of a Swiss team at the next Olympic Games, the French Olympic Committee made it known yesterday that it had every confidence the action would not interfere with Swiss representation at the games. It was added that the Swiss entries were officially received Nov. 5 by the Swiss Olympic delegation visiting Paris.

At that time, the committee announcement said, such a move as that just made by the Swiss Council was expected, owing to the French Government's attitude on the free zones question. The committee is certain that the item eliminated from the budget by the Swiss upper house will be restored by the lower house.

WOMEN GOLFERS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Mrs. J. L. Anderson of Cherry Valley Country Club, Garden City, N. Y., was elected president of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at its annual meeting yesterday. She succeeds Mrs. Myra Patterson of the Westchester-Biltmore Club, who was made honorary president.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex Country Club, West Orange, N. J., vice-president; Mrs. C. N. Fowler Jr., Balustrol, N. J., Country Club, secretary; Mrs. Harold Minott, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Golf Club, treasurer.

Decision to hold a tournament for mothers and daughters, probably over the Piping Rock links, beginning on Sept. 18, was the only departure from the regular order of things at the meeting.

TABERSKI WINS TWO

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8 (Special)—Two games were taken from J. E. McCoy of Richmond, Va., here yesterday by Frank Taberski of this city in the United States Pocket Billiard League championship. In 20 innings Taberski won the first, 100 to 37, and in 17 innings the second, 100 to 41. The Detroiter had high runs of 34 and 22 against McCoy's 11 and 13.

BATES ELECTS R. F. PRICE

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 8—The football men of Bates College who won their letters during the season just closed yesterday elected R. F. Price '25 of Dalton, Mass., captain of the Bates team for 1924. Price has played center for the last two years, and last year was generally ranked as the best in the State.

CHANCE TO MAKE DEALS

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—F. L. Chance, new manager of the Chicago White Sox, when asked if E. T. Collins, second baseman of the club, was to be traded, said he "expected to make some deals to benefit the club."

WELL-BALANCED TEAM FOR THE VALLEY CONFERENCE

Football Attack and Defense Never So Well Balanced as During Past Fall

ALL-MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE ELEVEN FOR 1928

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	B. E. Lingenfelter '25	Drake
Left tackle	J. R. Mosby '24	Kansas
Left guard	J. E. Berquist '26	Nebraska
Center	Capt. C. W. Smith '25	Missouri
Right guard	E. H. Haley '25	Kansas
Right tackle	H. O. Bassett '24	Nebraska
Right end	M. E. Griffin '24	Kansas
Quarterback	S. E. Orebaugh '25	Drake
Left halfback	D. E. Noble '24	Nebraska
Right halfback	W. G. Boelter '24	Drake
Fullback	J. G. Bristow '25	Oklahoma

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Attack and defense were balanced in development during the Missouri Valley Conference football season just closed, as shown by five tie games—a record—and an all-star team to represent the section likewise must be well balanced. University of Kansas was typical of this equality of development. University of Nebraska was most powerful defensively, due to a giant forward wall, while Drake University was superior offensively, owing to its fleet, shifty, and brilliant backfield valley. For a mate he is given M. F. Griffin '24 of Kansas, whose sterling performance was a great factor in the success of the Lawrence eleven. Nebraska had a fine pair of ends in J. R. Rhodes '26 and R. B. Robertson '26, who would be valuable alternates to Lingenfelter and Griffin. Other good ends were H. G. Webber '24 of Kansas State, I. A. Young '24 of Iowa State, and Kingsford Price '26 of Oklahoma.

At tackle, J. R. Mosby '24 of Kansas and H. O. Bassett '24 of Nebraska, form an aggressive brace who could be depended on to hold almost any attack. Both are experienced, seasoned, and steady. E. W. Weir '26, a new Nebraska man, showed great promise, and should earn a place next year if he continues the caliber of play he put up this season. D. L. Duke '25 won recognition at Grinnell, while Drake had a star tackle in A. L. Krueger '24. Another was R. M. Nichols '24 of Kansas Aggies.

Capt. C. W. Smith '25, Missouri Varsity Football Team

These elevens contribute three players each to the honor machine. Because of outstanding individuals who would be even more notable on stronger teams, University of Missouri and University of Oklahoma each get one place. Grinnell College, Kansas State Agricultural College, and Iowa State College had brilliant players who were just edged out of selection by players on stronger teams. Washington University was able to furnish no player for high consideration.

Four players who made last year's honor eleven were eligible again, but two of them lost out by narrow margins. The repeaters were halfbacks W. G. Boelter '24 of Drake, whose touchdown-getting superiority in open field running leaves no room for question, and D. E. Noble '24, whose powerful leg drive in plunging, combined with great speed, captures the other post. Noble edges out C. T. Black '24 of Kansas, brilliant all-around player who won a place last year at end, but was used at halfback and quarterback this season. M. B. Swartz '24, quarterback of Kansas State, loses by an ounce or two cast in the balance.

At halfback, Boelter was the outstanding star for major scoring. He counted 11 touchdowns and would have added to this total except for his elimination from the final games. He was a star pass shooter and catcher, as well as a shifty runner. The attack at Drake was built around his talents and with him was produced a team that, with Nebraska's line, would have been invincible. Noble's abilities differed from Boelter's, but were just as good in different ways. He was a remarkable plunger and smashed off tackle and through center for consistent gains. Noble and Boelter would make a great pair—the former could take the tough side of the opposition line and batter it to pieces, while Boelter could cut through and circle the easier side at will.

Black would be a fine alternate for either. To their ball-carrying abilities he would add the value of his toe for kicking points after touchdown. His kicking superiority is not enough to win him favor over either, because at quarterback is placed the Valley's star kicker. Other splendid halfbacks were Arthur Stark '24 of Kansas State, with marked ability as a pass thrower and catcher; H. A. Dewitz '25 of Nebraska; E. W. Hendricks '25 of Oklahoma; M. W. Sweet '26 of Grinnell, and G. T. Roberts '25 of Iowa State. The latter was a splendid kicker.

At fullback, J. G. Bristow '25 of Oklahoma was an outstanding plunger who made a brilliant showing, regardless of the fact that he was on one of the weaker elevens. He could be used to crumble the center of the line and draw in the secondary defense and the ends, which would leave the opposition unguarded against the speedy flank attacks of Boelter and Noble and their accurate aerial tactics. Nebraska had in R. E. Dewitz '25 a good alternate for Bristow at fullback, and another in C. L. Hartman '24. H. A. Burt '25 of Kansas was a star fullback, who also played halfback. Outstanding specialized fullbacks were not so plentiful as might have been desired.

Brilliant individual play, added to clever strategy in directing the attack, wins the quarterback post for S. E. Orebaugh '25. In carrying the ball he was a second Boelter. Coupled with his other talents, the accuracy of his toe in kicking 16 points after touchdown, makes Orebaugh indispensable to the honor eleven. V. C. Lewellen '24, Nebraska quarterback, was such a powerful ball carrier that he really belonged at halfback. He sacrificed himself at quarter because there was no Nebraskan naturally fitted for the task. He was a great leader, and would be captain of the all-star eleven if he had made the team. Swartz was a clever general at Kansas State, as in the past, but as an individual star he was somewhat eclipsed by Stark, the Aggie halfback, although Swartz was a valuable unit in the formidable Aggie overhead attack, his passes being exceptionally accurate. J. N. Behm '26 of Iowa State was another outstanding quarterback, and with one more year of experience should win recognition. M. L. Krueger '24 of Kansas completes the roll of pilots.

There were few ends who came up to all the requirements of the position in the Missouri Valley League this fall. One of those who did was B. E. Lingenfelter '25 of Drake, who was not only speedy and shrewd on defense, but could run with the ball on trick plays and catch passes with the best in the

U. S. Skaters to Race Under New Conditions

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—American speed skaters, who soon will sail for the Olympic speed skating races at Chamonix, France, will be forced to compete on a course and under conditions with which they now are unfamiliar, according to information received from the French Olympic Committee.

Tracks measuring 220 yards in circumference are employed in American skating championships, and fields of from six to 10 contestants are permitted in a heat.

At Chamonix, however, the track will measure 400 meters and will be divided into two lanes and only two contestants allowed to compete at a time. One will start in the outside and one in the inside lane, and they will exchange courses at the end of each lap.

American skaters, accustomed to setting or following pace, threading through or sweeping around their closely bunched rivals, thus will be called upon to conform their efforts to this new system. Several practice races under Olympic conditions, however, are planned at Saranac Lake and Lake Placid before the skaters leave.

DARTMOUTH QUINTET STARTS SEASON SOON

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 8—Dartmouth's 1923-24 basketball season opens next Wednesday with a game against Clarkson Institute of Technology at Hanover. The Green is scheduled to meet Harvard's varsity quintet twice: once at Hanover, Feb. 9, and again, March 5, at Cambridge. The schedule follows:

Dec. 12—Clarkson Institute of Technology at Hanover; 13—Norwich University at Hanover; 20—Brooklyn Club at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 21—New York University at New York; 22—Crescent Athletic Club at New York.

Jan. 4—Syracuse University at Syracuse; 5—Colgate University at Utica; 6—open; 12—Cornell University at Ithaca; 19—Columbia University at Hanover.

Feb. 2—Crescent Athletic Club at Hanover; 9—Harvard University at Hanover; 12—University of Pennsylvania at Hanover; 16—Cornell University at Hanover; 20—Yale University at New Haven; 22—Columbia University at New York; 27—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

March 1—Princeton University at Hanover; 5—Harvard University at Cambridge; 8—Yale University at Hanover; 12—Princeton University at Princeton.

CHURCH AND MATURO DIVIDE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 8 (Special)—A split was made by James Maturo of this city and Arthur Church of Baltimore here yesterday in the United States Pocket Billiard League championship games. In the first Maturo was victor, 100 to 96 in 22 frames, but Church turned the tables in the second, 100 to 31 in 23 innings. Maturo had runs of 19 and 14 against 21 and 24 for Church.

OXFORD SEEMS TO HAVE ADVANTAGE

Light and Dark Blues Meet in Annual Intervarsity Rugby Match Soon

LONDON, England, Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—For whatever it may be worth—and history would appear to teach that it is not very much—Oxford's team had the advantage, a fortnight before the event, of being firm favorite for the intervarsity Rugby football match that takes place on Dec. 11 at the Rugby Union ground, Twickenham. Unlike Cambride, the Dark Blues settled down very soon this season to the playing of excellent football, such excellent football, indeed, that, after 11 strenuous encounters with first-class teams—Blackheath, The Harlequins, Maj. R. V. Stanley's team, Gloucester, Newport, and Leicester among them—they stood undefeated. The greatest of their achievements was undoubtedly the heavy defeat of Major Stanley's 15, a side that included something like a dozen internationals, by 30 points to 8. In that game, it should be added, they were without the valuable services of their captain, G. P. S. McPherson, Oriel College.

In building up his team for the match with Cambridge, McPherson has been faced with the problem, not so much of knowing whom to include, but whom to leave out. Particularly has this been so in the case of the backs. At fullback he has decided to play H. W. Franklin, Christchurch, who appeared in that position last season, but did not then win his Blue. A capable understudy to Franklin is C. J. King-Turner, Magdalen. It may be remembered that in 1922, when Cambridge won brilliantly by 28 points to 8, the Oxonian "skipper" decided to play A. T. Lawton, New College, the tall and sinewy Australian, at fullback instead of at flyhalf, where he had done such magnificent work in the previous year. It now seems doubtful whether Lawton will be able after all to revert to the flyhalf position for the game this year. There is some talk of his going into the pack as a wing forward, so that H. J. Kittermaster, University, may be included in the side. For Blackheath and the Harlequins, Kittermaster, who is Lawton's only rival to the "fly" position at Oxford, played in opposition to his university, and it can be said without hesitation that Lawton eclipsed him on each occasion. No doubt McPherson will ponder much before he takes any such drastic step as the changing of Lawton from "fly" to forward.

The steady improvement of the South African, M. W. Humphrey, New College, seemed to have solved the problem caused by the "going down" of G. J. German, last season's scrumhalf. Humphrey has many of the qualities that go to make the really first-class player at the base of the scrummage. He is indefatigable, he "finds" Lawton with great regularity—half of the credit for this lies with the receiver of the passes, needless to say—and he seems to possess good judgment as to when he should drop for goal or cut through on his own. His tackling, too, leaves little to be desired. His omission from the side on Dec. 11 (a most unlikely happening) would probably mean the introduction of W. L. Macdonald, Trinity, who has played for the varsity once or twice this season.

As regards three quarterbacks, McPherson has positively an "embarass de richesses." Presumably the captain, himself, will occupy one of the center positions, and A. C. Wallace, New College, an Australian, come in on the wing. McPherson, who gained an international cap for Scotland before he obtained his Blue, can play exceedingly brilliantly, while Wallace is scarcely behind him in this respect. This leaves two positions to be filled. For the vacant wing, F. W. Layman, Wadham, an American from the University of Wyoming, seems the most likely candidate. He runs straight—a great point in rugger—is a keen tackle and has a powerful hand-off, but, against these, must be set occasional moments when, perhaps through a lack of acquaintance with the finer points of the game, he seems uncertain what to do. At the time of writing, McPherson had already awarded a Blue to H. P. Jacob, Christchurch, a center three-quarter. As a boy at Cranleigh School, Jacob showed promise of developing into a fine, if individualistic footballer, and he has so truly fulfilled that promise that already he is spoken of as likely to obtain international honors in the near future. In addition to these men, McPherson has available I. S. Smith, Brasenose; G. G. Aitken, St. John's; J. V. Richardson, Brasenose, and J. Malan, Worcester. Aitken figured in the varsity side against Cambridge last year.

In very great measure, Oxford's success has been due to its fine pack of forwards, led by C. R. Wordsworth, Balliol. This man gets through a tremendous amount of work. When a confused mass of players is sorting itself out after a particularly congested struggle, he is usually to be found at the bottom of the pile—with the ball. The "hooker" of the party, whose ability to get the ball quickly out of the scrum has been much commented upon, is a South African, A. Shacksnovis, Oriel, a man of small height, considerable weight and great persistency. Another man, who, inasmuch as he has been awarded his Blue, appeared certain to play was G. E. B. Abell, Corpus Christi. For the remaining five forwards, McPherson was scarcely likely to look beyond G. E. McDonald, New College, who played last year; R. J. Hillard, Christchurch; A. C. Valentine, Balliol; the Hon. B. P. Bouverie, Magdalen; V. G. Wesche, New College; T. P. Theron, Trinity (a South African); B. W. Preston, New College; C. Dalby, Balliol, and G. Caiger, St. John's.

Altogether, McPherson had the material for a wonderful side and there is no reason to doubt that he will have made full use of it. But an intervarsity encounter, whether it be of chess, rowing, or rugger, is never a "certainty." Collateral form points to Oxford gaining its twenty-second victory when the rivals meet for the forty-eighth time; but there are those who would construe that very fact into an indication that the Light Blue is about to add to its record of 18 wins. All that one can do is, in the words of a famous British statesman, to "wait and see."

IDAHO AWARDS LETTERS

MOSCOW, Idaho, Dec. 8 (Special)—Football letters have been awarded to 18 University of Idaho men for having fulfilled the stipulated requirements for the official award as players in Pacific Coast Conference competition. The awards were made upon recommendation by Coach R. L. Mathews, each of the men having played six full quarters in Conference competition and having started in Conference games. Those to receive letters were M. J. Kline '25, center; S. K. Kleffner '25, halfback and end; N. D. Nelson '26, end; V. D. Stevers '25, quarterback; F. F. Kinnison '24, fullback; Gifford Davison 25, substitute quarter; Otto Huettner '26, end; V. F. Cameron '26, halfback; J. M. Vesser '25, end; L. G. Tipper '25, guard; P. F. Fitzake '25, halfback, punter, and forward passer; W. H. Davis '25, halfback; C. B. Hansen '25, tackle; L. H. Quinn '25, tackle; T. H. Bucklin '26, guard and substitute fullback; Abe Goff '24, guard and center; L. R. Stephens '26, guard; and W. L. Stephens '26, guard.

McPherson Is Back in Good Standing

International Rugby Union Defines Limit of Amateur Prize

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8—With the removal of the suspension imposed upon Neil McPherson by the Scottish Rugby Union, and the lifting of the ban upon the Scottish footballers playing with or against the members of the Newport team who recently received mementos valued at 20 guineas in recognition of the club's remarkable run of success, a crisis that threatened to spoil the international aspect of the game for some time to come seems to have been averted.

As reported in The Christian Science Monitor at the time the trouble was caused by Scotland's objection "on principle" to the sanctioning of the expensive presentations made to the Newport players from funds raised by their townspeople. This also implied a censure to the Welsh Rugby Union, which sanctioned the gifts and created a considerable stir among the rugger men, most of whom considered the Scottish Union, although acting in the best interests of the game, had gone about the matter in the wrong fashion by ostracizing McPherson and his fellow members on the Newport side. The situation thus was very delicate when the international Rugby board met last week.

To the thousands who looked forward to the interesting pronouncement from the board, the outcome of the deliberations provided somewhat of a surprise, for, instead of declaring in agreement with Scotland, "on principle," the board merely disapproved the "action of the Welsh Football Union in sanctioning the presentation from the public of Newport to the players of the Newport club, on account of the high intrinsic worth of the presentation;" and recommended "to the several unions that no mementos exceeding in value the sum of £2 be given to the players." As no mention was made regarding the Scottish union raising the ban on the Newport men, the two resolutions appeared to alter the situation greatly. All they seemed actually to do was to define amateurism in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence. Even now it is hard to see how the Scottish union's objection "on principle" has been upheld by the ruling that a man receiving a gift valued at £2 is an amateur, and one receiving a gift valued at, say, 2 guineas is not.

From the communication just made, however, it would appear that the Scottish union is quite satisfied. In a letter advising the clubs in its membership of the removal of the ban on the Newport players and restoration of McPherson to amateur status, H. M. Simson, the secretary, writing on behalf of the committee, says inter alia: "From the terms of the resolutions it will be observed that the result is a practical approval of the action of your committee in the maintenance of the principles of amateur rugby football. Your committee consider it will be in the best interests of the game as a whole that the suspension in question now be removed, as they are absolutely satisfied with the information recorded by the Welsh union to the international board. The committee desire to point out that until the passing of their resolutions it was permissible under the laws for the English and Welsh Rugby Union to sanction gifts of any value to the players."

Presumably the incident is now closed and, to the rugger men's great relief, they will not be obliged to associate the centenary year of the game with a split among the nations whose combined efforts placed it where it now stands in public opinion.

Miss Geraghty Breaks Her Own U. S. Record

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 8

MISS AGNES GERAGHTY, aged 15, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, broke her own national record in the Y. W. C. A. pool here last night. She swam 220 yards, breast stroke, in a 60-foot pool in 3m. 37⅘s., lowering the record by 4⅘s.

NORWICH GIVES 14 LETTERS

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Dec. 8—Fourteen Norwich University football players earned their N's during the season just closed, it was announced yesterday. They are as follows: Capt. W. J. Bradley of Lawrence, Mass.; E. W. Leahy of Rutland, C. V. Whitcomb of Forestdale, M. E. Ashton of St. Johnsbury, M. H. Ecker of Silver Creek, N. Y., W. H. Wadigan of Rutland, F. J. Crowley of North Adams, Mass., W. G. Andrews of Greenfield, Mass., Louis Rosenthal of Salem, Mass.; J. J. Kelley of Lexington, Mass.; P. S. Minor of Concord, N. H., J. J. Walsh of St. Albans, W. C. Worcester of New York and H. G. Marsden of Manchester. Manager E. Fisher of Brockton, Mass., also received a letter. Of this number, graduation will carry away six men and will leave only a pair of ends and a guard on the Norwich line, while the backfield will be without Bradley, best kicker and forward passer on this year's team.

WEST POINT IN FIRST TEST

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 8—The United States Military Academy basketball team which has gone undefeated since Dec. 17, 1921, meets its first test of the 1923-24 season tonight, when it engages the St. Joseph's College five. The cadets are said to hold the college record in the number of games won consecutively, for since their last defeat nearly two years ago they have scored 30 victories. Tonight's game is expected to indicate whether their winning record is likely to continue over another season.

MISS FORDYCE LOSES OUT

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 8—Miss Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, Ohio champion, went down to defeat in the final round of the annual Carolina tournament before the fine playing of Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock Club. Mrs. Stevenson won by 2 and 1, after a fine rally. The result was a decided upset. Miss Fordyce was leading 3 up at the turn. Mrs. W. P. Arnold of Brockton defeated Mrs. Albert McDonald of Garden City, 2 up, in the second division.

LARGE FOOTBALL ATTENDANCE

According to the official figures given out by C. F. Getchell, who had charge of Harvard's football ticket arrangements for 1923, no less than 299,802 persons witnessed the eight games which made up the Crimson schedule. The Princeton game at Princeton was the record game, with 56,380, Yale coming next with 51,346, and Dartmouth a close third with 51,027. The smallest attendance was at the opening game with Rhode Island State, when 14,828 attended.

FRANKLIN TAKES TWO GAMES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8 (Special)—Walter Franklin of this city defeated Lawrence Stoutenburg of Cleveland in two games of the United States Pocket Billiard League championship here yesterday. The scores were 100 to 98 in 21 innings, and 100 to 80 in 22 innings. The high runs were 25 and 41 for the winner and loser in the first, and 16 and 18, respectively, in the second.

COLGATE NAMES GOLF LEADER

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 8—F. S. Brown '26 of Brooklyn yesterday was elected captain of the Colgate University golf team for the 1924 season.

SIX PLAYERS ON ROAD NEXT WEEK

Chief Interest Centers on a Tour by Pasquale Natalie

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	HR	PC
E. R. Greenleaf, Philadelphia	28	4	77	.875
Erwin Rudolph, New York..	30	14	60	.682
Pasquale Natalle, St. Louis.	13	7	33	.650
Andrew St. Jean, Minneapolis	24	14	65	.632
Thomas Hueston, Chicago..	20	12	36	.625
James Maturo, Brooklyn..	28	22	41	.560
Frank Taberski, Detroit....	11	9	71	.550
Benjamin Allen, Kansas City	23	21	74	.523
Law. Stoutenburg, Cleveland	11	11	55	.500
Arthur Woods, Pittsburgh..	7	7	64	.500
Walter Franklin, Kans. City	14	18	37	.438
J. R. Keogh, Rochester.....	11	21	35	.344
Charles Weston, Lorain.....	11	21	48	.344
J. E. McCoy, Richmond.....	7	31	56	1.84
Arthur Church, Baltimore..	6	29	36	.171

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8—With six players on the road next week chief interest of the United States Pocket Billiard League championship race centers on a tour by Pasquale Natalle of St. Louis and an attack on E. R. Greenleaf of Philadelphia, the champion. Natalle, who tackles two rivals at Kansas City, Walter Franklin and Benjamin Allen is attracting attention because of his rise to third place in standing. Greenleaf faces one of his most formidable rivals, Frank Taberski of Detroit, who won the championship years ago and was never conquered.

Natalle opens Monday and Tuesday against Franklin, who is looked upon as a leading aspirant, but has won less than half of his games to date. On Thursday and Friday Natalle engages Allen, who was once considered the invincible champion. The St. Louis representative's advance is due to four victories over J. E. McCoy of Richmond.

Taberski faces a severe test in the east, as he encounters Greenleaf on Monday and Tuesday, James Maturo at Brooklyn on Wednesday and Thursday, and Erwin Rudolph of New York on Friday and Saturday. Greenleaf has a safe lead, with 28 games won and 4 lost. Rudolph is the second place man, having won 30 and lost 14.

Thomas Hueston of Chicago takes a trip that should not be so bad after the first opponent, Arthur Woods of Pittsburgh, is out of the way. On Wednesday and Thursday the Chicagoan tackles Arthur Church at Baltimore, and winds up the week against J. E. McCoy at Richmond, Va. The last two are at the foot of the standing. Woods has a balanced record, but is expected to show stronger when he has made up his postponed games.

Others on the road are McCoy, who finishes up his western tour Monday and Tuesday with a visit to Charles Weston at Lorain, O.; Church, who on the same pair days visits J. R. Keogh at Rochester, and Lawrence Stoutenburg of Cleveland, who concludes a swing around the western loop by tackling Allen on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ten-inning games by Rudolph and Hueston were features of the week's play.

TWENTY PLAYERS REWARDED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 7 (Special)—At the annual "M" banquet here last night 20 University of Minnesota players were honored with college insignia sweaters, as were also six cross-country runners. D. J. McLaughlin '26 was named captain of the harrier team for the ensuing year. For the first time in Minnesota history letters were awarded to freshmen football and cross-country team members; 24 football and seven cross-country names were recommended for this honor. The football major letter men are Capt. E. T. Martineau '24, Capt.-elect Theo Cox, George Abrahamson '25, H. J. Ascher '26, P. O. Clapp '24, C. P. Cooper '25, R. A. Eklund 25, J. F. Furst '25, C. J. Gay '24, Malcom Graham '26, F. H. Grose '24, Louis Gross '25, C. L. Lidberg 26, M. H. Mathewson 26, E. C. Merrill '24, F. H. Oster '25, L. W. Peterson '24, C. M. Rollitt '25, C. G. Schjoll '25, H. J. Swanbeck 26. Cross-country numerals were awarded to the following: Capt. A. C. Jacobson '25, Capt.-elect D. J. McLaughlin '26, J. L. Brown '25, R. S. Popkin '25, Clarence Varner '26, L. L. Vye '25.

COLUMBIA WRESTLERS WIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The Columbia University wrestling team inaugurated its season successfully yesterday afternoon by defeating the College of the City of New York, 20 to 0. The meet, which was held in the Blue and White's auxiliary gymnasium, was also the inaugural encounter for the visitors from Washington Heights. With the exception of two bouts Columbia had things pretty much its own way. In the 135-pound class, T. J. Brennan '25, of Columbia, and Joseph Ferro '24, of City College, battled to a draw. The 145-pound bout also resulted in a draw. Joseph Zaretzki '24L, of Columbia, succeeded in pinning his opponent's shoulders to the floor within 30 seconds after the bout started; but this was not counted by the referee because the men were off the mat at the time. W. J. Finkel '24, represented the Lavender.

WALKER TO RACE HORSE

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Toward the middle of May, 1924, George Cummings, the well-known professional pedestrian, and J. Tyrwhitt-Drake will start together from Trafalgar Square, London, so Cummings informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and indulge in a 200-mile race to York, Drake astride a horse and Cummings walking. It is Cummings' great hope to pay a visit to America in the near future, with a view to attacking all United States walking records above 200 miles and racing against anyone who would be disposed to face him.

AMERICANS STILL LEADING

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Kockler and Lawrence, the American riders, held their advantage of one lap through a night of almost continuous sprinting in the international six-day bicycle race, and at the end of the one hundred and twenty-eighth hour of riding today they had pedaled 2262 miles and three laps, as compared to the record of 2506 miles four laps set by Kaiser and Cameron in 1914. Nine teams were bunched one lap behind Kockler and Lawrence, and Nefatti and Azzini were three behind. Dewolfe and Stockelynch withdrew from the race early this morning.

LeCONEY OLYMPIC CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—J. A. LeConey, intercollegiate sprint champion in 1922, has announced himself a candidate for the Olympic Games team next year. LeConey put away his spiked shoes after losing both his dash titles in the intercollegiates last spring, the 100-yard crown to H. B. Lever of Pennsylvania, and the 220-yard title to F. K. Lovejoy of Cornell. The former Lafayette star will carry the colors of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia.

SPORTS BILL FOR LEGISLATURE

Within the next few days a bill, which is now being drawn under the sponsorship of the Great Outdoors Association of Boston, will be introduced before the Massachusetts Legislature which will carry provisions for the development and encouragement of winter sports on all reservations and parks under the control of the Commonwealth. The bill will also carry provision for an annual appropriation to carry on the work.

BROWN FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8—J. H. Sheldon '25 of Auburn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Brown University football team for 1924. His election came as something of a surprise to the student body and to Brown supporters. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary. He is president of the junior class, is a member of Pi Kappa, the junior honorary society, and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

CALGARY GAINS SECOND VICTORY

Victoria Falls Before Prairie Team Attack—Losers Unable to Penetrate Defense

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Seattle	4	2	0	8
Victoria	3	3	0	6
Vancouver	2	3	1	5

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8 (Special)—Calgary Tigers of the Western Canadian Hockey Association won their second straight game on the coast by defeating the Victoria Cougars of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association decisively here last night 3 to 1. Setting a furious pace from the first whistle, the Prairie team forced its more experienced opponents to the defensive about the middle of the game, and kept them there most of the time. The Cougars rallied brilliantly at times, but the opposing defense seemed impregnable, while the Calgary forwards were boring in every minute of play.

Calgary opened the game with a three-man defense to match the Cougars' well-known system, and due to their coaching by Edward Oatman, for years the Victoria captain, they evidently knew how to meet the home team's tactics.

The first period produced some of the fastest hockey seen here in years, both teams playing on the defensive. Calgary set out to block Frank Frederickson, the center of the Victoria team.

Gardiner registered the first goal for Calgary with a perfect shot from left wing. Victoria strove hard to recover, Frederickson and Hart making some brilliant rushes, which Calgary broke up with a solid wall of players. Calgary's second score came about the middle of the period. While Victoria and Calgary players were trying to get the puck clear of one another Harry Oliver swooped down the ice and taking the rubber far out shot it against Fowler's pads. It bounced into the air and fell within the goal.

During the first five minutes of the third period, Victoria overwhelmed Calgary, not allowing an opposing player to pass center ice. Three times the Cougars reached the Calgary net, only to be turned aside by Reid's fine work. Finally Loughlin dashed in and found the net on a rebound from Reid's stick.

Victoria tried desperately to even the score, but its chances were ended when Oliver bored through the defense, circled in front of the goal, and scored with a perfect shot. After that Calgary players stayed back on the defensive and blocked every attempt of the Victoria players to break through. Gardiner, Oliver, Dutton, and Reid the goal keeper, played brilliant hockey for the visitors, while Hart was perhaps the most effective man on the Victoria team. Frederickson was brilliant in flashes, but was constantly covered by three men. Calgary played without its captain, Oatman. The summary:

CALGARY	VICTORIA
Crawford, Martin, lw	rw, Meeking, Trihey
Morris, Wilson, c	c, Frederickson, Anderson
Oliver, Anderson, rw	lw, Gibson, Hart
Dutton, ld	rd, Halderson
Gardiner, Benson, rd	ld, Loughlin
Reid, g	g, Fowler

Score—Calgary 3, Victoria 1. Goals—Oliver 2, Gardiner for Calgary; Loughlin for Victoria. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referee—Fred Ion.

CHAMPIONS OPEN SEASON TONIGHT

Boston Athletic Association Faces Maple Athletic Association

B. A. A.	MAPLE A. A.
Rice, lw	rw, Williams
Geran, c	c, Smythe
McCarthy, rw	lw, Prouse
Campbell, ld	rd, Fisher
Smith, rd	ld, McKay
LaCroix, g	g, Hurley

Hockey followers are expected to gather in large num

CITIZENSHIP LAWS CHANGE DEMANDED

Department of Justice Drafting New Naturalization Statutes Following Littleton Case

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8—Drastic changes in the naturalization laws of the United States relating to cases of discharged soldiers and seamen under so-called restoration proceedings, to prevent recurrence of alleged irregular practices in granting aliens citizenship, are being drafted by the Department of Justice, according to Morris R. Bevington, chief naturalization examiner for California, Nevada and Arizona.

This action results from the trial of Frederick N. Littleton, former assistant chief naturalization examiner, charged with aiding aliens to secure citizenship papers falsely. He has been acquitted on one group of indictments, the point being made that the federal system, not the individual, was culpable. Other charges are pending.

Coincident with these plans for statute revision, representatives of the American Legion from 12 western states will meet in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, next week, to lay plans for the successful culmination of the Legion's pending legislation before Congress for stricter immigration and naturalization laws. The Department of Justice will work with the Legion's legislative committee for a bill satisfactory to both interests.

The American Legion has been successful in effecting a western caucus of United States senators and representatives for restricted immigration and revised naturalization laws. Morgan Keaton, state adjutant, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The Chicago meeting of state adjutants to check up our work will lead to definite recommendations to the Legion's legislative committee in Washington," he said.

These recommendations will be based on five considerations: Specific educational qualifications for all eligible aliens; annual registration as a preliminary to naturalization; assessment of all aliens to help defray expense of public school education; amendment of the naturalization laws making it impossible for aliens to procure citizenship through the fraudulent claim of army or navy service; uniform and dignified naturalization ceremonies instead of practices and informalities so notoriously evident by testimony in the Littleton case.

RAPID TRANSIT CO. OF PHILADELPHIA GRANTS WAGE RISE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8 (Special)—Conforming to its "prosperity policy" of raising the wages of its men when conditions warrant, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has added a cent an hour to all its employees' salaries. This gives the men 65 cents an hour, although it does not represent their actual pay, as the co-operative wage dividend brings it to 71.5 cents an hour.

The rate of pay in this city is fixed by the average in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit; but six months ago the men agreed not to accept an average of 67 cents an hour—an average brought about by unusual conditions in those cities. The company feels justified in the present increase, however. Under the Mitten management most rises have originated with the company and not on demand of the men. In the present instance a statement issued by the company reads in part:

> Earnings approximating $3,600,000 will be applicable for the 1923 Philadelphia Rapid Transit 6 per cent stock dividend and the co-operative wage 10 per cent dividend. The 6 per cent Philadelphia Rapid Transit dividend comes first, leaving $1,800,000 to apply to the $1,850,000 required to pay the co-operative wage dividend.

It is understood that the shortage of $50,000 can be made up next year. The resolution adopted by the men reads:

> The company be authorized to pay to the trustees of the co-operative wage dividend fund any and all additional wages over the proposed 65 cent scale.

BOK PEACE PLAN VOTE BY COUPONS TO BE ARRANGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8 (Special)—Following the selection of the "most practical peace plan," by the committee chosen to award the prize under the offer made by Edward W. Bok, a national referendum will be taken on the essay that wins the award. The method devised for getting this referendum is unique. It consists simply of a coupon printed in newspapers and magazines throughout the country which will read in effect: "do you or do you not consider this plan the most practical one to follow?"

Already 11,000 newspapers and 800 magazines have indicated they will run the coupon. They will be found in the larger newspapers of the country as well as the little country weeklies. A big force of young women are now being trained to handle the ballots and a comprehensive system of checking up names has been devised to eliminate duplications, so far as possible. They will be filed first by states and then alphabetically. Three newspapers in this city have been requested to carry the coupons. Arrangements have been completed with most of the smaller journals and the larger cities have been left to the last, but progress is now being made in getting these into line.

It is thought that the award will be made by the first of January. The result, it is thought, will be fairly indicative of the United States on the proposition and will at least give the Senate some idea of the general sentiment of the country, granting, of course, that the returns are as comprehensive as anticipated.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Dotty and Her Flower Toys

YOU have heard about Dotty, the little girl who did not mind going to spend days with aunts and cousins who had no children, for she had learned to amuse herself without toys or playmates. One of the places where she liked best to go was Aunt Anna's home.

Aunt Anna was a wonderful person who could make toys out of anything, and propose wonderful games. She was an artist, that is she had a big box of fine paints and three or four brushes, and some water color paper stretched tight on a board on which she used to paint while Dotty played about the grounds.

She would say, "Dotty, you may wander about in the garden and pick me some flower you especially admire, and I will paint its picture."

"What kind of flower?" Dotty would ask eagerly, for she knew Aunt Anna liked to pretend just as well as she did.

"I'd like a sweet grandmother—in an old-fashioned bonnet."

So Dotty would run out into the garden and look at all the flowers very attentively indeed, turning up their faces and staring straight into their flower eyes. At last she would pick one of them and run back with it to Aunt Anna's side.

"Is this a grandmother, Aunt Anna?"

Aunt Anna would stare and stare at the flower, very gravely examining every petal. The flower was a pansy. Its petals were a rich purple.

"Yes," she would say. "It's a grandmother. I feared at first you has brought me a great-aunt."

Dotty was of course very glad she had not made such a mistake.

"What shall I do next?" she would ask eagerly.

"Go into the garden and pick me six perfectly beautiful, young-lady flowers, dressed for a ball. I think I'd like six sisters."

How exciting such an order was! Dotty ran back into the garden, and flew from bed to bed, trying to guess which flowers looked the most like six lovely sisters dressed for a ball. At last she broke off six long gray-green stems with swaying flowers on top.

She ran to Aunt Anna. "Are these young ladies?"

Aunt Anna looked them over critically, "Certainly, sweet peas are always young ladies. They can hardly wait to begin dancing. See how they sway about on their fairy toes!"

"What shall I pick next?"

"Six fine, strong, young men to dance with the girls."

Off flew Dotty. It was not so easy to find the young men. Most of the flowers looked more like girls than boys. At last she picked six stiff daisies, and brought them to her aunt. "Are these young men?" she asked anxiously.

Aunt Anna looked at them carefully. "Yes, six fine young men in white straw hats with yellow crowns."

"Now what shall I do?" asked Dotty.

"Set the table for the feast. We must give them a party."

So Dotty picked round leaves and set a beautiful flower table on a tree stump. Aunt Anna cut tiny squares of bread and butter for every flower there, and what they did not eat, she and Dotty did.

You can easily see why Dotty did not miss either toys or children when she went to see Aunt Anna.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Ruralist and His Problems

DECEMBER'S beginning brings its annual disillusion. Winter doesn't begin with December, but every year we look for winter with December's entrance. The very look of the word is wintry.

But now that the first barrel of Baldwins is used up, we begin to realize that even if December is just a wet, cold preface to winter, without alleviating circumstances, at least the indoor season is well advanced. And the indoor season really is winter to most of us, whenever it begins.

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When we went over to see Fred Middleton about more Baldwins from his fine young orchard, we found he had already made deep inroads on the winter's store of pleasure that he says is the chief compensation for being a farmer. It's a compensation, he realizes as well as we do, that winter does not bring so fully to most farmers. Winter as well as summer, there are chores to be done just the same, hens to be fed, cows to be milked and cared for; the farmer is as tied to his routine in February as in May, though less hard pressed. Winter to the general farmer means ice on the water pails, poultry yards sloppy or snowjammed, barns cold, travel difficult. It means more than that of course, and has its cozy side. But the fruit grower's case is different. For him winter is a time of pause. To be sure there is pruning to do before sap runs again. But you can pick your days for that. And though apples have to be sorted and stored and sold, take the season by and large and winter is pretty easy on the orchardist. So Middleton says, and it seems to be so in his case.

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Fred wouldn't be a fruit grower if it wern't for the winter months, he says. Often we think he secretly cares more about orcharding than he ever lets on. No farmer was ever prouder of his trees; few give so much attention to testing out new varieties and experimenting with different fertilizer treatments and methods of culture, and planting sites. He takes a few days off to pull stumps and haul rocks off a rough piece for a new planting in the spirit of a man making a holiday expedition. All Fred's neighbors think themselves lucky to be able to buy his Baldwins, which go mostly to the top of the city market, to stand on hotel tables, and draw admiring eyes to sideboard displays, and to make those big brown-baked apples for which the Epicurean restaurant is famous in town. His orchards lend considerable distinction to our little community.

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But when Middleton speaks of the winter's compensations, he means what a teacher does who sets a high valuation on the long summer vacation and sabbatical year; what a newspaper man means when he says he wouldn't be anything but a writer or editor. And Fred is more regularly successful than are most teachers and editors in finding the time for the desired reading and thinking and study and looking on at life and getting behind the scenes of history.

In the winter, he burns his apple logs and enjoys his library. This is the season when he has time to collect his pomological notes, check them with the works of the experiment stations and of the great amateur experimenters of a generation back. We don't know that Middleton has ever published anything yet, and we always suppose that he writes about orchards in all those folders of manuscript. But none of us would really be much surprised if our neighbor should turn out to have been engaged in bigger game than pomology those long winter evenings in his farmhouse library.

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Even if he hasn't, we aren't willing to say he wastes his winter time. Farming has had too few devotees who prized their winter leisure and counted their hours in the study as important as those in the orchard. Few hard-working farmers appreciate the contribution of those amateurs whose pioneer research has given the world its finest kinds of fruit and taught it important lessons in tillage. Most of them were reading men. The fruit grower of all men ought to appreciate the blessings winter brings. With his bookshelves and the blaze of his apple log fire, he is well intrenched. Few men are more likely to be envied of their fellows. Few will be so mellow when their winter comes.

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Lettery to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Animals in Motion Pictures

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Those of us who object to scenes in motion pictures which imply cruel practices against animals, are often cut off with the assurance that such scenes are "faked"; that is, that some quite harmless procedure effected the realistic scene.

The American Animal Defense League, Los Angeles, Cal., in a leaflet, charges that "many horses and cattle were drowned before the picture, 'The Covered Wagon,' was completed. Also that "in 'The Ten Commandments' 1000 animals were used, including 700 cavalry horses, furnished by the Government. In the general melée of smashing chariots and frightened horses many of the horses were lamed, etc.," followed by harrowing detail of one particular injury.

When the question as to whether these charges were true was put to the representative of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, at the meeting of the World Humane Conference recently, he admitted that they were. Then that gentleman in turn put the question to the one inquiring if she did not consider that such practices on the part of producers were justified in the making of "great" pictures.

The reply that no form of entertainment could justify the infliction of cruelty upon helpless and defenseless creatures voiced the sentiment of the entire conference.

The leaflet in question also quotes the following advertisement from the Los Angeles Examiner, April 5, 1923: "Boys, Notice—Wanted, 50 black cats at Robertson-Cole Studios, 780 Gower Street, 8 a. m., Monday," also states that 50 cents each were paid for these cats, which were used in the production of a censored educational film, and adds that those missing their pets and making application to the studios, were told, "We have no cats now."

The object of humane associations is protection of the defenseless—whether animal or child—and the inculcation of the basic ideas of justice and kindness.

Support given to whatever tends to deaden the finer sensibilities, and to whatever tends to encourage dishonesty, is not in line with such endeavor.

The representative of the motion picture industries also admitted that the production of pictures, in which animals figured, was not open for inspection of accredited agents of S. P. C. A. societies.

ELLA M. YOUNG.
Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Regarding the Banning of War

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

With reference to your proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States looking toward the banning of war, may I inquire whether the words "subject to" in the amendment will permit the accomplishment of your purpose? Will a declaration that persons and property shall be alike subject to conscription compel Congress to conscript them? Persons and property are now subject to conscription in time of war, but I understand the purpose of your amendment is to compel Congress to do more than it did in the last war, not to control or conscript some property and some people, but all property and all people. I think that the last clause in the amendment when read with the "subject-to" clause will not go so far as to remove the option Congress now has of conscripting property which the amendment would declare subject to conscription. Might it not be better to say simply that they shall be conscripted?

JOHN G. CROSS.
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Federal Government to Co-operate in Developing Western Australia

Premier Says Northwest Is Magnificent Country With Good Rainfall, and State Still Holds 40,000,000 Acres

PERTH, Western Australia, Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—It is the belief of the Premier of Western Australia, Sir James Mitchell, that the northwest is going to be one of the State's greatest assets. Forty million acres are still in the hands of the Crown in that distant corner, and the Government has announced that it is giving "very serious attention" to its proper utilization.

The territory is as well watered as Java—a magnificent country, asserts the Premier, with a very good rainfall. People, however, will not go there unless they are provided with facilities of civilization. An important fact governing the future of the northwest is the statement made recently by the Minister for Defense that the Federal Government is willing to co-operate in the development. It is hoped that the aerial service will be extended to Wyndham, where experiments have established the fact that cotton can grow.

No Turning Back

The value of extending the aerial service to the far northwest is being emphasized as being the right—and urgent—thing to do. The Premier considers that this will make more possible the overcoming of Northern Territory problems. He says there can be no turning back in such a service. The establishment of the northwest aerial mail has been a great success. Maj.-Gen. Sir Talbot Hobbs, speaking at a recent state function, said, from a defense point of view, this service is of the greatest value. In the event of war, Western Australia, with its long, lonely coastline, is regarded as one of the most vulnerable parts of the Commonwealth.

A visit has just been paid to Western Australia by the Governor-General, Lord Forster, who, referring to the land development policy of the Government, said he had seen closer settlement proceeding in the dense tropical scrub of Queensland, and the results were wonderful. Trees were being cleared, grass sown and dairying begun over a large area. A hardy race of people there were thriving well. Here in the southwest of Australia he had seen the same hardy British race on closer settlements. Lord Forster said he was satisfied that this would be one of the most successful efforts of development Australia, or the world, had ever seen. From the men he had seen that day, he was convinced that there would be a high proportion of successes.

Group Settlement to Continue

Although criticism continues to be leveled at the policy of group settlement, the Government intends to persist in it. The latest figures show that there are now 83 groups carrying 1529 settlers, with 1076 wives and 2100 children—a total population of 4705. The system has been in operation only since July, 1922, and it is hardly in its stride. The area cleared is about 10,000 acres, and the expenditure is in the vicinity of $3,000,000.

This is one big problem with which the Government is wrestling. The settlement of the northwest is another. The Governor of Western Australia, Sir Francis Newdegate, in the course of an address at a state function, described the northwest as a territory to gladden the heart of man. Up there, he said, there were people whose nearest neighbors were often 100 miles away, and the projected aeriel service would carry to them some of the amenities of civilization. But, apart from the task of the commercial utilization of this enormous area, the problem of defense, as the Federal Minister has warned, is a great one.

The Minister of Defense, speaking on the same occasion, emphasized "the dreadful isolation of the men and women who do the pioneering work." For that reason, he said, the Federal Government desired to extend the aerial service.

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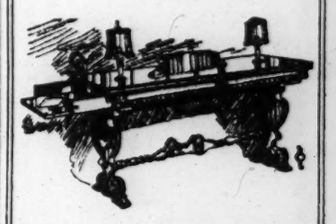

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ROME, BY SPANISH VISIT, HERALDS PLAN TO REGAIN TEMPORAL POWER

Alfonso Pledges Himself, His Army, and His People to Defend the Pope and the Roman Catholic Faith

By RAOUL MARTINI

ROME, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Their Most Catholic Majesties, the King and Queen of Spain, have visited Rome. Arrangements for their visit were started in the spring of 1920, but for some still unannounced reason were not consummated until this November. It is the second visit of Roman Catholic sovereigns since 1870, the reigning heads of Belgium having made the same journey in March, 1922. It will be recalled that the King of United Italy once traveled to Vienna, but Francis Joseph never returned the visit in Rome. This was due to the Vatican policy inaugurated after the fall of the temporal power.

In 1920, Benedict XV lifted the interdict that forbade Roman Catholic sovereigns to come to Rome, but at the same time he stipulated that before participating in any official functions of the Italian State they must pay their homage to the Pope. This made possible the visit of the King and Queen of Belgium, and now that of the Most Catholic King and Queen of Spain.

It has been a notable event, both in Vatican and Government circles. The pomp, the splendor, the heraldry of temporal power days have been revived. Royalty, aristocracy, officers in brilliant uniform, high civil functionaries rode in gorgeous state through streets lined with thousands of soldiers under glistening helmets. At the Vatican no such pageantry has been witnessed since the middle period of the pontificate of Pius IX.

Credit for this royal visit is claimed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy and also, it would seem from his speeches, by Signor Mussolini. Probably the most responsible parties are certain Roman Catholic heads in Spain and in Rome. But clearly it was favored by Signor Mussolini. It fits into his present political program. The gratification of Fascismo is, therefore, sincere and understandable. The Mondo, of Rome, in a sharp editorial, rebukes Signor Mussolini for his attempt to create the impression that he has made possible this visit, declaring that Cavour laid the foundation in the statute law and that at any time in the past 50 years the gates of Rome were wide open for a friendly visit of the sovereigns of Spain.

Wireless Messages Exchanged

Approaching the coast of Italy, King Alfonso sent a wireless to the Pope expressing his joyous anticipation of the near meeting with His Holiness, and the pontiff replied in most affectionate terms. The arrival of the Spanish rulers in Rome was signalized by an extraordinarily brilliant and imposing display of royalty, aristocracy, officialdom, and militia. Immense crowds of civilians were in the streets, but there was little popular enthusiasm. The cortège passed to the Quirinal Palace through curious but silent throngs. The Fascist press had sought bravely to arouse the friendly interest of the populace in Alfonso and his Queen. But Italians could not easily forget what the name Bourbon represents in the history of the long and bitter struggles of the Risorgimento.

Popular indifference was further increased by the overplaying of the Vatican side of the visit. Barely 10 minutes were passed by Alfonso and Victoria in Victor Emmanuel's palace before they were on their way to the Spanish embassy to the Vatican. From here they immediately proceeded to the Leonine citadel, where they passed the afternoon with Pius XI. Several other and equally extended calls were subsequently made on the Holy Father. In the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, Alfonso was ostentatiously received as King and canon. For the defense of the Pope and the Roman Catholic faith, he pledged anew his people, his army and his own "purest blood." This exuberance of devotion quite amused Italians.

The Pontiff presented to Alfonso a beautiful mosaic representing St. Peter in prison, visited by an angel. The public quickly grasped the import of this. So pronounced was the religious feature of the visit that the Giornale d'Italia (ultra-Fascist) felt the necessity of saying something. What it said was this: "How free, indeed, is the Pope in Rome, all the world may witness!"

The Vatican was happy to welcome to Rome King Alfonso and his Queen because it served to revive the question of the temporal power, and it was an important pass toward a closer union of the three Latin powers, Spain, France and Italy, under its controlling influence and for the realization of certain of its cherished aims.

Dictator Seeks Understanding

On his part, Signor Mussolini was seeking a compact whereby Italy might secure a quantity of coal from Spain, inferior in quality though it be. More anxious was he for an understanding to exploit commercially and culturally the extensive Latin territories of South America.

This was disclosed in the toast of King Victor Emmanuel at the state banquet and in the public discourses of the Spanish and Italian dictators. Italy is convinced that in South America there is a great potential market for her goods, for her surplus population. She further feels that she is now in a position to help save the Latin civilization of South America from the much-flaunted North American penetration. She will dispatch, in the near future, a ship to the various ports of South America with samples of her agricultural and industrial products. Under well-regulated and favorable conditions she is prepared to transport to South America large numbers of sturdy Latin emigrants.

However, Signor Mussolini's main object in bringing about a close practical union with Spain is political—larger control of the Mediterranean. His insistence that Italy be recognized as a party to the Tangier dispute, his spectacular seizure of Corfu, reveal the determination of the Fascist Government to play a far more decisive rôle in Mediterranean affairs than heretofore. He proclaims to Italians that the naval and military demonstration in the Ionian Sea enhanced very materially the political prestige of Italy throughout the world; that henceforth England and France will take a second thought before decreeing the settlement of Mediterranean and also other European questions without first consulting Italy.

Italy Dissatisfied

It is understood that Signor Mussolini is ready to march with France on a fifty-fifty basis. He, like the majority of Italians, thinks that Italy has given much and received little. He is particularly concerned for favored treatment in Tunisia and a free hand in dealing with Jugoslavia. According to his reckoning, Spain and Italy, militant and united, will make France more receptive to their demands and counsels.

During the visit of the Spanish sovereign, the Fascist press raised the slogan of a Latin League as an offset to Anglo-Saxon solidarity, recently broadcast by Ambassador Harvey, Lloyd George, and other British and American leaders. A Latin League, say the Fascisti, composed of Italy, France and Spain might quickly force England to dismantle Gibraltar, open up the Suez Canal to all flags—in short to place the Mediterranean in the hands of the real Mediterranean powers.

It would be a serious mistake to underestimate the ambition and the determination of Benito Mussolini. It is even whispered in inner circles of Rome that the Fascist dictator dreams of re-establishing Latin civilization as the ruling force in European political and social life. He considers Germany gone, he is aware that France is fatally handicapped by her diminishing population, he is reported to be convinced that England is decadent, that her world empire is already in serious straits, its prestige greatly weakened. A new and mighty nation will arise in Europe. This nation must be Italy. So Italian Fascismo is reasoning and Italian Fascismo is Benito Mussolini.

JEWISH WORKERS ERECT SALT MILL

HAIFA, Syria, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The extraction of salt from the smaller pools of Athlit, Haifa, has been taken in hand, and 20 experts workers have been brought for the purpose from Port Said. About 40 Jewish workers are engaged in collecting the salt near the pools and this salt is being piled up in pyramids at some distance from them. About 25 workers of the Palestine Jewish Labor Confederation are occupied in building a stone mill, and when completed, big machines, parts of which have already been brought from abroad, will be installed. The grinding of the salt will be begun this winter, and the directors of the salt company hope that early in 1924 they will be able to place pure ground salt on the market.

The construction of a 6000 meter railway line, leading from the station to the mill, has been completed, and the salt will be transported direct from the mill to the cars. The company is also completing the drainage of the swamps north of Athlit at Wadi Dustri. This will be of great benefit to the inhabitants of Athlit.

Perpetuating Jefferson's Ideals

Col. Michael Friedsam

Marceau, New York

Edward F. Albee

EDWARD F. ALBEE TO DIRECT JEFFERSON MEMORIAL DRIVE

Country-Wide Campaign Planned to Purchase and Maintain Virginia Home of Former President

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation has announced the designation of Edward F. Albee as national chairman of the country-wide campaign which has for its purpose the purchase of Monticello, Jefferson's home in Virginia, and its maintenance as a permanent national memorial accessible to the public. Mr. Albee, who is president of the B. F. Keith Theaters Company, will at once assume the duties of the new position, and will have direct supervision over all activities of the foundation in connection with the acquisition of the Monticello Memorial.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Albee said it was a reproach to all Americans that a fitting memorial to the "spokesman of liberty" had not long ago been established.

Announcement was made at the same time that Col. Michael Friedsam, of B. Altman & Co., had been named as assistant chairman of the foundation for New York State. Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York, who is the New York State chairman, in a congratulatory note to the board of governors of the foundation, said that his success in obtaining the State's quota of the $1,000,000 fund for the purchase and permanent maintenance of Monticello as a Jefferson Memorial was made doubly sure by Colonel Friedsam's acceptance of the post.

The movement to arouse interest among the school children of the country in Jefferson and to secure their co-operation in the establishment of his home as a memorial to the author of the Declaration of Independence is being started in all the states under the direction of Olive M. Jones as chairman of the public school division of the foundation. Miss Jones, who is president of the National Education Association, has been a leader in the movement to spread the spirit of Americanism through the schools into the homes of the pupils. In accepting the chairmanship of the school division, Miss Jones said that if the United States is to retain the place among the nations "made possible through pursuance of Jefferson's ideals of human rights and human liberties, we must ever keep alive and growing the Americanism of Thomas Jefferson."

DRINK REFERENDUM FIGHT DRAWS NEAR

South Australia Sanguine of Its Success on Referendum, Despite Queensland Case

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—A note of persistent optimism was struck by the South Australian Temperance Alliance at the annual meeting. The present personnel of the Legislature is generally opposed to any assistance for the prohibition campaign, and the alliance has been biding its time until the next general elections. A committee has been working steadily in an endeavor to obtain select men on various party plebiscites who are in sympathy with the effort of the alliance to obtain prohibition. The object is to get a motion introduced and carried in favor of granting a referendum on the issue. Efforts are being made to prevent the return to Parliament of the president of the Temperance Alliance, Colonel Smeaton. When he was in Parliament Colonel Smeaton tried to carry a motion for the taking of a referendum, but his effort was balked and ridiculed. In the meantime, there has been a great extension of vinegrowing, and the proprietors of this industry have, in military parance, "dug themselves in."

A. W. M. Jolly, who took an active part in the Queensland liquor poll, told the meeting that there were many prohibitionists in Australia who wanted to know why the recent liquor poll in Queensland had failed. No state should be left to fight such a battle alone. Whenever a similar fight took place, all the Australian forces favorable to prohibition must be rallied to the cause. Another reason, said Mr. Jolly, was both political and religious, because the Premier of Queensland, the Brisbane Trades Hall authorities, and the Roman Catholic press were all unfavorable toward prohibition.

The South Australian organization was much interested in what Mr. Jolly had to say about tactics. The Rev. F. Lade has been raising a protest against the exhibition of liquor advertisements on the railways. He said it was the policy of the Government he was criticizing. Mr. Lade complained that, on the one hand, the teachers in the state schools had been authorized to instruct the children not to touch liquor, but by the publicity to which he had referred, the opposite result was being achieved.

The peculiar feature about this class of advertising on the railways is that it was due to the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Webb, who has initiated a policy of advertising to securo revenue. The Temperance Alliance has carried a resolution of protest against the Chief Commissioner, allowing liquor advertisements to be placed on the railways.

Masonic Trowel Ends American Trek; to Spread Cement of Amity in Britain

Working Tool of New York Lodge Finishes 18-Year Friendship Mission—Soon to Resume Travels

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—A silver trwoel that was sent off on a journey of peace and brotherhood 18 years ago by Justice Lodge, No. 753, F. and A. M., has returned home after its long mission in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and is now ready for a voyage to England. It was brought here from Washington, where it was used at the dedication of the George Washington Memorial.

The idea of sending out a silver trowel to travel amongst the Masonic lodges of the world, "spreading the cement of brotherly love and affection," was conceived by the late Worshipful Brother C. Fred Crosby, in 1905, while occupying the station of senior master of ceremonies, and he immediately proposed it to his lodge. Justice Lodge at once adopted the plan and on Oct. 30, 1905, the traveling silver trowel was consecrated by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York with Most Worshipful Frank H. Robinson in the chair, assisted by Most Worshipful Townsend Scudder, who was then Deputy Grand Master, and sent upon its mission.

The first lodge to receive it was Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, Rochester, N. Y., on Dec. 7, 1905, and thereafter it traveled all over the American Continent, finally reaching, on Nov. 2 last, the tomb of Most Worshipful Master George Washington in Mt. Vernon, Va.

Last night the symbol of Masonic duty was received with impressive ceremonies in the Grand Lodge room of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State.

The Master of Justice Lodge, Worshipful Gerald S. Crilly, made an address of welcome and gave a history of the travels of the trowel. The main address on Masonry was given by Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, Grand Master. It was recounted how, with elaborate ceremonies by the Grand Lodge, the trowel was sent first to Rochester. Thence it proceeded westward. Since then it has been received with great honors in nearly every jurisdiction in the United States and neighboring countries. The Grand Lodge of California took it to Mexico. Mexico brought it back to Texas, and Texas took it to Oklahoma.

The trowel has been dipped in the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, also in the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It has rested in the tombs of Washington and Lincoln.

While in New York, before being started off to England, the trowel will be laid on Roosevelt's resting place in Oyster Bay, L. I. In 1924 it will be in charge of the Grand Lodge of Masons of England.

MR. WORK'S BUREAU TO UNDERGO CHANGE, ENGINEERS ARE TOLD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—At the close of the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday, L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of the Federated Engineering Societies, announced that the support of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, has been given the federation's plan for reorganizing the Department of the Interior.

The engineers, in association with nearly 200 allied organizations, including architects and contractors, had set in motion a nation-wide movement, according to Mr. Wallace, to bring about the adoption by Congress of that part of the Brown reorganization plan which relates to the Interior Department. This plan contemplates the establishment of a division of public works.

Decision of the engineers to revive the public works movement, Mr. Wallace explained was reached after it had become evident that the general Brown plan, sanctioned by President Harding, was likely to fail. Engineering activity aiming at the coordination of the public works functions of the Government dates from 1919.

MUNICH REVERTS TO NORMAL STATE

MUNICH, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The blue-white banner of Bavaria once more supports the Reich red-white-gold standard on the chief Government buildings in this city. After the collapse of the Hitler putsch the Bavarian colors were run up on both sides of the Reich colors at the direction of the Dictator, Dr. Gustav von Kahr.

The resumption of the old order in the city was received without demonstration. The city is back to normal in all respects now. Soldier guards have disappeared from the streets, the opera is again open, and Ludwigstrasse has once more become a terror to crossing pedestrians from motorcycles and bicycles.

PAPER EXPORTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Exports of paper from the United States during October were valued at $2,118,841, an increase of approximately 5 per cent over those of September, 1923, and October, 1922, according to compilations by the paper division of the Department of Commerce.

For Christmas—A Scott Tuxedo

A HAPPY thought for father or mother—a Tuxedo Coat and Trousers will make a very acceptable gift to your son. He will appreciate it doubly, too, if it comes from Scott's because he wants the correct cut, authentic style and faultless fit for which Scott's evening clothes are famous.

Fashioned with custom care and skill in our workrooms—an unusual value at $50 for coat and trousers.

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Young Men's Department, second floor.

A fitting companion to our young men's Tuxedos are our Tuxedo coats and trousers for the older man—priced at $75.

Scott & Company LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Chase Automobile Robes $7.45

Regularly Sold at $13.50

They are a full 72 inches long, and the same soft, thick pile on each side, shown only in green. Chase robes are known to last for years, they are always good quality and usually much higher in price than this.

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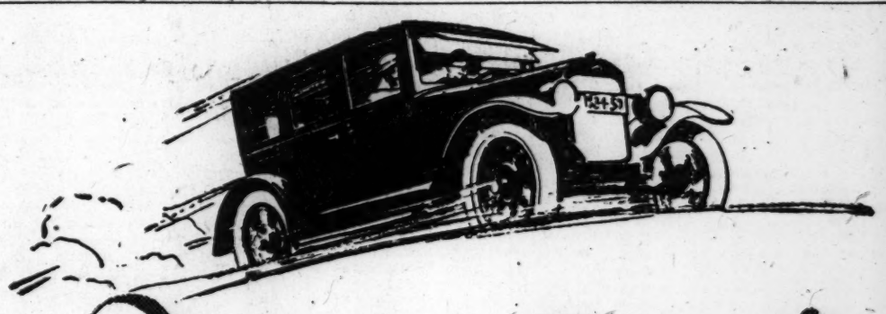
BUYING gifts for your men folks need not be a puzzle—or an extravagance. Here at the Man's Shop you will find gifts as desirable as they are unusual, as fine as they are distinctive. By all means visit this Metropolitan Man's Shop in seeking his gift.

Albert Steiger Company

A Store of Christmas Gift Shops SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



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Give yourself a treat! Get into an Overland Sedan and "step on it"! *The sensation of power is wonderful!* The bigger new engine makes you master of traffic and hills! And the Triplex springs (Patented) give the road comfort of a long, heavy car. Find out how much *better* you will like an Overland. The price has just been reduced. Ask us for a demonstration.

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Mollica Motor Sales, 14 Pine St., Waltham.
Brookline Overland Co., 1437 Beacon St., Brookline.
Ferry Street Garage, Ferry St. at Eastern Ave., Malden.
C. L. Dutton, 979-981 Watertown St., W. Newton.
Frank A. Byam, 304 Moody St., Waltham.
Calmac Motor Co., 25-27 Salem St., Medford.
Ferry Morrison Motors Co., 41 Boylston St., Cambridge.
Mystic Garage, Cor. Bow & Lynde Sts., Everett.
Evens Bros. Garage, 52 Mellen St., Needham Heights.
Park Boulevard Garage, 20-36 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington.

Overland Sedan $795 f.o.b. Toledo

Meekins, Packard & Wheat— Springfield, Mass.

THE GIFT MART

Gay with holiday attire, displays and unending list filling-wares bulwarked with values that beckon a visit.

The Gift for Mother, Sister, Wife or Friend

FULL FASHIONED Phoenix Hose

In colors black, brown and grey.

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will find us back once again at our Vernon Street store where we will have assembled a most complete and unusual array of holiday merchandise, all at most moderate prices. Your especial attention is invited to our splendid assortment of

Robes, Dressing Gowns, Scarfs, Gloves, Neckwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas

December positively offers the last opportunity to purchase from this remarkable collection of merchandise, as we shall remove all remaining stock on January first to our Hartford, Conn., and Florida shops.

FEDERAL AID FOR CAPE CANAL, COMMERCE AND DEFENSE NEED

Government Operation of Waterway Would Accomplish Considerable Saving of Time, Money and Danger

Believing that the Cape Cod Canal can be operated best as a public convenience under Government ownership, The Christian Science Monitor has had prepared a series of articles on the physical, financial, and political history of the building of this protective waterway. Many reasons are revealed showing why it appears to be a wise course for the United States to buy this public project at a proper price.

One of the major questions before the United States today is, "What shall be done with the Cape Cod Canal?" Since March, 1921, it has been a waif. Both parties to the condemnation proceedings have disclaimed ownershp of it, and although the company which built it consented to operate it under the direct management of Capt. Harold L. Colbeth, acting "for whom it may concern," its all-round situation seems to be a thoroughly unsatisfactory one.

Fully recognizing this fact, Secretaries John W. Weeks, Edwin Denby and Herbert C. Hoover, acting on behalf of the Government, in June of 1921 succeeded in coming to a tentative agreement with the Canal Company for the outright purchase of the waterway by the United States for the sum of $11,500,000—$5,500,000 in cash and the balance by the assumption of the outstanding bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent and maturing in 29 years—subject, of course, to congressional approval.

Hearings on this proposition have been going forward before the Committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce for two years, volumes of testimony thereon have been printed, and the end is not yet. The problem which confronts the committee headed by Samuel E. Winslow, Representative from Massachusetts, its chairman, is first to recommend to Congress what price shall be paid to the Canal Company, and then to get the bill through the House. Their recommendation—whatever it may be—and the legislation itself will be strenuously fought, in all probability. Yet there can now be little real dispute on the question of the desirability of Government ownership of this vital waterway as a part of the navigable waters of the Nation, high Government officials including the President, have declared.

Price Should Be Only Question

The only question should be one of price. In 1919 a presumably impartial jury declared that $16,500,000 was a fair value for the canal, and it may be noted that although this verdict was overturned it was not on the ground of excessiveness, but merely because the amount had been arrived at on testimony improperly admitted. Two years later the company signified its willingness to compromise the question of price at $11,500,000. This does not necessarily mean that that sum would even recompense it for the money actually expended. Dissatisfaction with the way things had gone, loss of revenue occasioned in part at least by the Government's interference, high cost of maintenance, and the prospect of material expense for further litigation, may well have entered into its decision to submit to a scaling down of a fair price.

There is no reason in law, equity, or conscience, the promoters argue, why private individuals whose enterprise and capital made the canal possible should receive one cent less than its actual out-of-pocket cost to them; there are arguments enough in favor of the proposition that they should, on the contrary, receive a reasonable sum by way of profit on the venture in which they risked so much—certainly others who create things for the Nation expect to fare thus.

Improvements Needed

The need for Government ownership of the canal is present and pressing. To fulfill its object satisfactorily, meet the requirements of present-day commerce, and be in readiness to serve the Nation efficiently in a time of possible emergency, it should be enlarged at once to a depth of not less than 35 feet, and a width at the bottom of 200 feet, it is generally agreed. ...h a widening and deepening would ... only enable ships of practically ... drafts to make use of it and pass ...h other therein, but would tend to ...uce the speed of the current. The ...st of maintenance and upkeep, ...pecially as regards dredging, which at present averaged close to $100,000 per year, would also be reduced, probably by half, if the reconstruction should include the placing of rip rap on the sides to the full depth of the cut.

Col. Edward Burr reported to the House Committee last year that in the opinion of the army engineers the cost of this proposed enlargement would be from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000. This is a great sum, but the price of safety is often high. During a period of 10 years, even while the canal was in operation (1907-1917), vessels using the outside route were wrecked to the value of $1,653,770. And in this connection reminder may be made that in time of war a single battleship sunk through being forced to use the outside passage would entail a monetary loss of perhaps $40,000,000.

Before dismissing the question of cost, it may also be stated that, according to the figures supplied to the committee by experts, it would last year have cost $24,500,000 to build the canal, de novo, with the larger dimensions. The Government is now in a position to secure it at a total of $21,500,000 or less, with $6,000,000 of that amount payable many years hence.

The question of the time saved by commerce in using the canal, and its particular value in emergencies such as fuel shortages, has already been mentioned. How great the water traffic around old Cape Cod is, appears from the testimony of Mr. Robert A. Lesher, an engineer of the War Department, who has stated that in 1920, while commerce was still subnormal because of the war, the number of voyages made that year were 16,978 and the gross tonnage thereof 22,718,971. Just 20.8 per cent of this total passed through the canal.

If it were enlarged, a far greater proportion naturally would make use of it, with a corresponding saving in time, money and a material reduction in danger. If the tolls were reduced to a minimum, just sufficient to cover the upkeep, which would naturally follow Government ownership, the proportion would still further increase, and if no tolls were charged it is fair to assume that all of this coastwise traffic would be routed through the canal. It is not purposed to discuss the question growing out of this last suggestion, since the committee apparently favors a minimum toll charge, to which no objection could be made, although it is true that on most similar Government waterways passage is free.

It is certain that the Cape Cod Canal, under private ownership, cannot be enlarged to meet these requirements. It is equally certain that an enlarged canal is today a vital necessity to the Nation—to New England primarily, of course, but what affects one part of the country for good or evil affects the whole. And certainly a canal of this nature is, or should be, a public service proposition.

The requirements of national defense—first recognized by General Washington and much later by President Wilson when, in taking the canal, he wrote, "Whereas it has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and control"—demand Government ownership. The recurrent emergencies of shortage in food and fuel, which it would help to alleviate, materially require it. The annual destruction of valuable property lost in the waters off Cape Cod make it imperative from a commercial standpoint. Humanitarianism, likewise pleads for it. Will Congress persist in ignoring these arguments?

Drawbridge Over the Cape Cod Canal at Sagamore, Mass.

MOTORISMS

ACCORDING to a survey compiled by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, there are 4.61 automobiles for every mile of public road in the United States. The total road mileage of public roads, on June 1, this year, is placed at 2,940,378. The allowance of 4.61 motor vehicle per mile is determined by the gross of 13,500,000 motor cars in the country. The survey further shows that on Jan. 1, 1922, there were 387,464 miles of surfaced roads. It is expected that on Jan. 1, 1922 there will be a total of 430,000 miles of surfaced roads. Texas has the largest mileage with 167,000 miles in the total mileage of public roads of every class. Of the other states Oklahoma has 134,263; Kansas, 128,552; Missouri, 111,520; Minnesota, 107,103; North Dakota, 106,523, and Iowa, 104,082.

The Barcelona (Spain) Automobile Exposition will be revived in 1924, the date having been fixed by the Confederacion de Camaras Sindicales Espanolas del Automovilismo y Ciclismo as April 2 to 11. The first show in that city was held in 1922, but none was staged in 1923. The exposition building which housed the previous exhibit, the Palacio de Arte Moderno, will be utilized, being divided into 11 different sections for as many exhibitions of the various types of automotive, cycle and aviation products.

During the first nine months of the present year France exported 21,780 motor vehicles, having a total value of 567,262,000 francs and imported 6495 automobiles valued at 45,278,000 francs. The export figures show an increase of 9873 passenger cars over the corresponding period of 1922, while trucks decreased 1482 in number. It is worthy of note that Great Britain absorbed the most to the total of 5920; followed by Belgian Luxemburg with 3945, Spain 2451, Algeria 2339, Switzerland 1888, and other individual nations less than 1000. The United States took only 93 French automobiles. On the other hand, of the 6495 passenger cars and trucks imported by France, the United States sent 5683, Italy supplied 655, the remainder coming from 12 different countries. These figures are very important as they show conclusively that in spite of the high tariff wall on imported motor cars the United States jobs are able to complete successfully with the French jobs.

One of the leading German truck manufacturers has under consideration a factory site in the United States where a front-wheel drive truck, with hydraulic control, will be made under the Mayer-Um patents. The new company will also license American concerns to use the hydraulic control. This control is a hydraulically operated gearset, which is connected directly to a 30 h. p. four-cylinder engine. From the gearset the drive is taken by spur gears to a differential and then by two shafts with universal joints to pinions operating in internal gears secured to the front wheels. The home company in Germany is operating 22 manufacturies in that country.

There are said to be about 12,000 motor vehicles in Japan at the present time, but there is great need of trucks to connect the various commercial centers. The great drawback to the motor business in Japan is the fact that by the time the vehicles are in the hands of the customers, the cost over the price in the home market has almost doubled. The local taxes for an automobile are excessive, being almost $200 for a car in the $500 class. For the time being import duties have been lowered, which may prove to the Japanese the value of motor vehicles and the wisdom of permanently canceling excessive taxes of all kinds on automobiles.

In November last year there were produced in the United States a total of 237,000 motor vehicles, which includes passenger cars and trucks. Early estimates for November of this year, based on present plant activities and a normal curtailment of operations, indicate an output of close to 330,000. This is much below the 365,000 figure reached in October, but seasonal decline in sales and inventories make up in part the reason for the difference.

Under the present system of licensing motor vehicles in England it is very hard to determine exactly the number of cars in use at any one time. Each car is licensed separately and only for a certain period of activity. Instead of licensing the cars under the name of the owner, thus putting the tax directly upon him, every vehicle has a separate standing number, which is treated as a distinct unit, without regard to the cars which, may be in operation. There is a movement to have the law changed so that each owner will take out a license for all his cars at once, with separate numbers for individual vehicles, thus doing away with the confusion which at present exists under the period tax system.

As a result of representations made by the Italian State Tourist Department at the instance of the Royal Automobile Club, the Italian Minister of Finance has arranged that petrol contained in the tanks of cars entering Italy by road will not be charged with duty.

It is estimated by the Minister of Labor in England that the number of unemployed in the industry of construction and repair of motor vehicles on or about the 1st of November, this year, was about 23,000. This condition on account of the sales impetus from the Olympia show has been somewhat relieved, but by no means remedied.

An unusual test for passenger cars was held in Russia recently. The route was over the roads for a distance of 1500 miles, starting at Moscow and going through Smolensk, Vitebsk, Pskoff, Petrograd, Novgorod, Tver, and back to Moscow. The cars were from America, Germany, France and Italy, together with jobs assembled in Russia from parts imported from other countries. The roads were in particularly bad condition, which made the trial particularly arduous. The Challenge Grand Prix was won by a 10-15 h. p. Italian car, which is said to have come all the way through without a single penalization.

One hundred and ninety exhibitors have obtained space in Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, where from Friday, Jan. 25 to Saturday, Feb. 2, the twenty-second annual Scottish motor exhibition will be in progress. Of this number 25 will show in the commercial section. The popularity of this show is proven most conclusively, not so by the fact His Majesty the King is a patron, but that a large number of intending exhibitors have been crowded out on account of lack of space. While a certain proportion of the exhibitors will be manufacturers or concessionaires, the majority will be Scottish agents for cars and accessories.

The Royal Automobile Club of Australia recently held an interesting "rolling" contest. Cars were run with engine shut off and clutch disengaged down a short hill, the competition being to see which car ran the longest on the flat at the foot of the rise. Twenty cars took place in the test, the winner of which ran nearly 700 yards before coming to a full stop on the level road.

In spite of the movement to impose an excess import duty on tires and tubes, there seems to be no action in England as yet. During the nine months ending Sept. 30 of this year statistics compiled by the British Rubber Tyre Manufacturers Association, based on official returns, show that 1,030,208 pneumatic casings, valued at £2,288,982, and 1,747,505 tubes, valued at £288,285, were imported into that country. This is greatly in advance of the 1922 figures. The countries from which the imports largely came were the United States, France, Italy, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Netherlands, and the Irish Free State.

RAIL LABOR BOARD APPOINTMENTS NEAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Coolidge will send to the Senate next week, among other nominations, the appointments of three members of the Railroad Labor Board.

The name of Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky will be submitted as a successor to R. M. Barton as a member of the public group of the board; E. F. Grable, appointed by former President Harding as a member of the Labor group, will be renominated; and Horace Baker, who was reappointed by President Harding last spring as a member of the management group, will be presented to the Senate for confirmation. The three nominations will fill all existing or imminent vacancies on the board.

George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota is to be appointed by President Coolidge as successor of Judge Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota, as a member of the United States Board of Appraisers at New York City. The appointment will be made in accordance with a decision reached by Mr. Harding to appoint the North Dakota Representative when Judge Hay should go on the retired list.

WHITE SAGE HONEY PROFITABLE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Twenty carloads of white sage honey, valued at more than $1,000,000, have been shipped out of Fallbrook, in this county, to eastern markets, mainly New York City, since the ranchers went into the honey business on a large scale several years ago. The white sage grows in profusion on the hills about Fallbrook.

RAILWAY PERMIT REFUSED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The Staley System of Electrified Railways was denied permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to build a 1300-mile line, from a point on the Gulf of California, in Mexico, through the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS GIVEN AT CIVIL SERVICE CONFERENCE

President Deming of U. S. Commission Sees Progress—W. D. Foulke Alleges Retrograde Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The growing movement for civil service reform is bringing near the time when the executive branch of the Government will be almost 100 per cent under the merit classification system, according to the prediction made by William C. Deming, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, before the convention of the National Civil Service Reform League. Mr. Deming commended the efforts of the league to extend the merit system, and said he believed that in a short time prohibition enforcement officials, revenue collectors, and all postmasters would be put upon a merit classification.

"The critics of the merit system," he said, "and there are still a few left, who believe that there has been no progress in the methods of our organization, nor improvements in the system, speak without a true knowledge of the facts. Improvement has been constant. Forty years ago there was but a handful, 14,500, in the classified service, and more than 160,000 outside. Today the principle is established and 400,000 employees are under the merit system."

Speaking of the movement for taking appointment of postmasters out of politics, Mr. Deming said: "The commission believes that postmasters of all grades should be in the competitive classification."

William Dudley Foulke, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, however, charged "that, contrary to popular belief, there had been a marked retrograde movement toward the spoils system in the federal Civil Service under the last two administrations." Encroachments of political patronage, he asserted, have continued to increase, and the old "spoils system" is still a constant menace. The evil effects of this retrograde movement are particularly evident, he said, in the Post Office Department and the prohibition enforcement unit.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, former chief of the Children's Bureau, told the convention that "Women for themselves, aside from public policy, are especially interested in a sound merit system of appointments because there lies their only hope of opportunity and advancement in various fields of scientific government service particularly inviting to them."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Men and Women Who Write

IV—John Drinkwater

By ERNEST RHYS

SO FAR as the big world (which is to say the greater public that grows out of a man's own first little public) is concerned, the writer of "Abraham Lincoln" is comparatively a newcomer. His first small book of poems, only 32 pages long, appeared at Birmingham in 1903; and he will only attain his literary majority next year. Other volumes of poems arrived in 1906 and 1908, and it must have been between those dates that an early children's play, full of jolly absurdities, "Puss-in-Boots," was produced. Copies of that play must now be pretty scarce, I imagine, and when Mr. Drinkwater becomes a collector's craze—save the mark!—the play will be well worth the picking up.

To celebrate his majority, next year will see a collected edition of his poems, and some of the chops and changes made in those two volumes will give a pedlar's value to some of the earlier poems not reprinted in their original state. Among these may be counted the short cycle on Cromwell, which one might have supposed to be the progenitor of the play, "Oliver Cromwell." But when the writer was asked one day if the poem had suggested the play, he said "No!" all short. In fact, his conception of Cromwell had strengthened after the poem was written.

The Drinkwater Theory

To those interested in the workshop of a writer and craftsman, it is good to get an idea of his work in the making. There is no need to compare the "Lincoln" and the "Cromwell" plays in order to get at John Drinkwater's theory of drama, as diverse unity, or chronicle-play, with one strong unifying motive. At the end of "Abraham Lincoln," in summing up the effect of the great President upon America and upon the world, he says:

. . . presiding everywhere
Upon event was one man's character;
And that endures.

It is the molding by the stage and its mimes of the unique, strong character which is the dramatic errand of both these plays. There is a tendency in both to a kind of monodrama, with congruous variations. The protagonist so fills the cartoon that dramatic expectation is centered upon his stage apparition. But in his latest play "Robert E. Lee," the playwright has not been overmuch governed by the theory implied in the other two. He has made the drama more plastic, realizing his soldiers and officers and minor characters as in themselves more individually important.

The slight difference of treatment in "Robert E. Lee" leaves one curious about its successor, which is to deal with Robert Burns. There are dramatic openings in the story of Burns, to say nothing of the lyric openings offered by a hero who is also a poet, which should lead to a further easing and suppling of the playwright's method. But conjecture is dangerous, and it will be better to wait until one can see the play itself.

Distinctly a Midlander

To turn back for a moment to the poems, we are soon reminded in the characteristic little volumes, six or seven in all, which represent Drinkwater's poetic achievement, that he is distinctly and avowedly a Midlander and a Cotswold man. He belonged for a time to a famous little group of Cotswold poets, who set up a contemporary tradition of their own (if a tradition can be contemporary). To readers in America, as well as to those in the old country, some of the most telling of Drinkwater's pages are those that refer to the rich Midland country, to the Warwick woods, to Mamble, "that lies in Worcester County, above the river Teme," and to other scenes which he has put for us into lyric pictures. In one of them he tells us, "I am content—"

that from my sires
I draw the blood of England's midmost shires,

and in some of his rustic characters, like Anthony Crundle of Dorington Wood, he has contrived to personify to the life the old country habit of that still unspoiled region.

When, the other evening, Mr. Drinkwater read at the Poets' Club a selection of his lyrics, it was quite according to the Cotswold mood that he should choose two of the genre poems of that particular cycle to give his fellow-writers.

Plea For Aggressiveness

The same evening, he spoke about contemporary poetry, entering a vigorous plea for the strong and even aggressive part the modern poet must take to make the community aware of his functions and rights as an artist. He did not show himself any more inclined among his fellow-writers than previously in his little book "The Lyric" to give any quarter to those who broke with what he felt to be the indisputable canons of his art. His idea of lyric is that its organic law demands an unbroken external symmetry. "The poet's perfect expression is the token of a perfect experience; what he says in the best possible way he has felt in the best possible way, that is, completely."

For the masters who helped him to arrive at that faith, he has drawn freely both upon Herrick and Milton in his miniature treatise, and we know by direct reference how much he has owed to Coleridge, Wordsworth and the poets of the Romantic Revival. One needs to see a writer's bookshelves to realize what the English poets have meant to him. A casual book-hunter and more, Drinkwater, too, has been bitten by the bookworm's zest, and he owns rare quartos and autograph MSS. which would not disgrace the library of that prince of bookworms, Mr. Wise himself.

The Great Poet a Great Man

There is no need for the English critic to speculate why John Drinkwater has been drawn in his plays to American themes. No doubt Abraham Lincoln appealed to him as the fulfillment of the idea he has always had of the actor in history, justified by human quality and intrinsic greatness. In his "The Lyric" he insisted that the great poet must be also the great man. Given that desire to find an embodiment of his idea, it only remained for the proverbial luck of the poet to befall him when he turned to the Lincoln literature. He had Lord Charnwood's "Life," to which he has paid ungrudging tribute. He had "The Two Letters of Mrs. Ellen Keane" (privately printed last year with an introduction by him), which, as he said, "do not seem to have come out of an old story; yet they belong to a story that is already among the great ones of the earth." This points to a certain instinct, a flair, for the great accent in a story, which should save him from becoming perplexed by the menacing multitude of little things.

In every writer one feels it ought to be possible to detach a fragment from his work, which, like the tooth of the mammoth-beast, can give one in little the salient lines of his whole achievement. If such a passage can be dug out of John Drinkwater's pages, lyric or dramatic, it may perhaps be looked for in his latest book, "Preludes." Take two verses from the poem called "Gold." It tells of a castle on a hill, rising high in the sky, past which the clouds go tumbling; and it seems to have the transcendent quality of a talisman that turns all things to gold:

Old carvers in the stone have cut
Forests and raths and herds,
And these are gold: the dials tell
The sun in golden words;
The very jackdaws, from the towers
Wheeling, are golden birds.

The minting of the sun is on
The gravel everywhere,
The yellow walls are fleeces washed
In pools of sunny air,
That coming to that castle place
All men are Jasons there.

This should appeal to all castle-lovers; and the lines quoted should send them to the book for the rest of the poem.

Some Holiday Books for Children

The Story of Naughty Kildeen. By Marie, Queen of Rumania, New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $7.50. Queen Marie's story is published in a large, beautiful book, with pleasant colored pictures. Kildeen, the naughty little princess of the story, is shut up in an old stone tower, where 21 grave eagles teach her proper manners for little princesses. And, when at last she returns to the palace, there is a happy meeting with her parents. Though parts of Kildeen's punishment might harrow a young reader, the ending is highly satisfactory, and the book a pleasant one, with a moral well wrapped up.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Bojabi Tree. By Edith Rickert. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents. Here is a new story of the wisdom of a tortoise, who accomplishes what all the other beasts had tried and failed to do, and who in the end becomes king of the Great Wood. It is an adaptation of an African folk tale, amusingly told with a large sprinkling of big type and simple pictures in black and white.

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Jimmy the New Boy. By Archibald Marshall. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.75. Elders who have read with appreciation Archibald Marshall's novels of English country life "The Squire's Daughter," "The Eldest Son" and the rest of the Clinton stories, will be glad to put into the hands of their boys this venture of a successful writer into the field of writing for youth. It is a splendid picture of English public school life. Jimmy is a fine character, not of the goody-goody sort but just a wholesome, natural English boy who develops steadily under the discipline of masters and schoolfellows. It is always a matter for congratulation when an author of note writes for young people.

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Pathways of European Peoples. By Bertha B. and Ernest Cobb. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. The story of the important events which have made permanent history of world-wide import in Greece, Italy, France, and Germany is told in independent narratives. Each story is complete in itself but taken together continuously, they develop the background upon which American civilization is built. The stories are told simply and compactly and are easy to remember.

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Connie. By Grace M. Remick. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. "Connie" is the third book of "The Sheldon Six." Each of a family of six children represents some part of an automobile of which the father is the chauffeur. Anne of the first book is the steering-gear; Rose of the second, the accelerator; Connie is the carburetor. Miss Remick's stories can always be recommended heartily for girls of the 'teen age and "The Sheldon Six" are proving her best.

✧ ✧ ✧

St. Nicholas Book of Verse. Edited by Mary B. and Joseph O. Skinner. New York and London: The Century Company. This is a collection of the poetry published in St. Nicholas from its begining. It contains many pleasant poems by little-known authors and a few signed with familiar names.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Boys' Book of Verse. Compiled by Helen Dean Fish. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.00. Although some boys pretend not to like poetry, the all-round boy likes poems if he gets hold of the right kind. For "The Boys' Book of Verse" Miss Fish has selected 150 poems which are absolutely the right kind. These are classified as Outdoor Poems, Poems of Peace and War—we like putting "Peace" first—Story Poems, and Songs of Life. The selections cover a wide range of authors, are of great variety, and all carry strong boy appeal. Every boy should own a copy. We might add that the book is equally desirable for girls.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Boy Adventurers in the Land of Monkey Men. By A. Hyatt Verill. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00. Another expedition of the same group as that in "Adventures in Forbidden Lands" and "El Dorado." All sorts of hair-raising complications are encountered in this strange land. From them the boys often are extricated through their knowledge of natural science, especially electricity. Natural science and adventure make a fine combination for a boys' story, especially when as well told as this one is.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Tale of the Enchanted Bunnies. By Ruth Sawyer. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50. The bunnies in this book are "as real as plush and wood and silver and china and alabaster can make them." They come from 'all over the world and join Br'er Rabbit, Peter Rabbit, and the White Rabbit and other familiar ones in the home of Lady Rabbit, as the children call their owner, and frolic with the children through a long, long night, to the Top o' the World and everywhere. To add to the charm of the book, there are fairy-like colored pictures and little bunnies hopping along on the margins.

✧ ✧ ✧

Pinafore Palace Series. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith; **Fairy Ring Series.** Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. The Pinafore Palace Series offers five small but charming collections of familiar rhymes from Mother Goose and other sources somewhat more mature. The books are delightfully illustrated in color by Ruth Hambidge. Exactly the thing for a not too ambitious remembrance for little tots just beginning to enjoy books that are their very own.

For the Fairy Ring Series, wise selections have been made from the stories of Hans Christian Andersen. Each of the three volumes has from three to five delightful illustrations in color and more in black and white, done by Dugald Stewart. In these days of high prices, it is surprising to find such attractive books offered for less than a dollar.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Just So Stories Painting Books for Children. By Rudyard Kipling. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. Eventually there will be four of them: "The Elephant's Child," "The Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo," "How the Rhinoceros Got His Skin," and "How The Alphabet Was Made." These books offer a new delight to children. Besides the text in large print, there are charming pictures in broad flat washes with an outline drawing of each picture on the opposite for the child to color. They should be especially welcome to mothers, for they combine the charm of Kipling with something for the child to do.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Kitchen Porch. By George Philip Krapp. New York: Alfred A. Knopp. $2.50. "The Little Red Hen" always fascinates children. From "The Kitchen Porch," which is her home, she wanders off into all sorts of adventures with old friends and new. Many of her exploits have a shadowy resemblance to certain folk stories, which adds to their charm when recognized.

A Pioneer Worker for Temperance

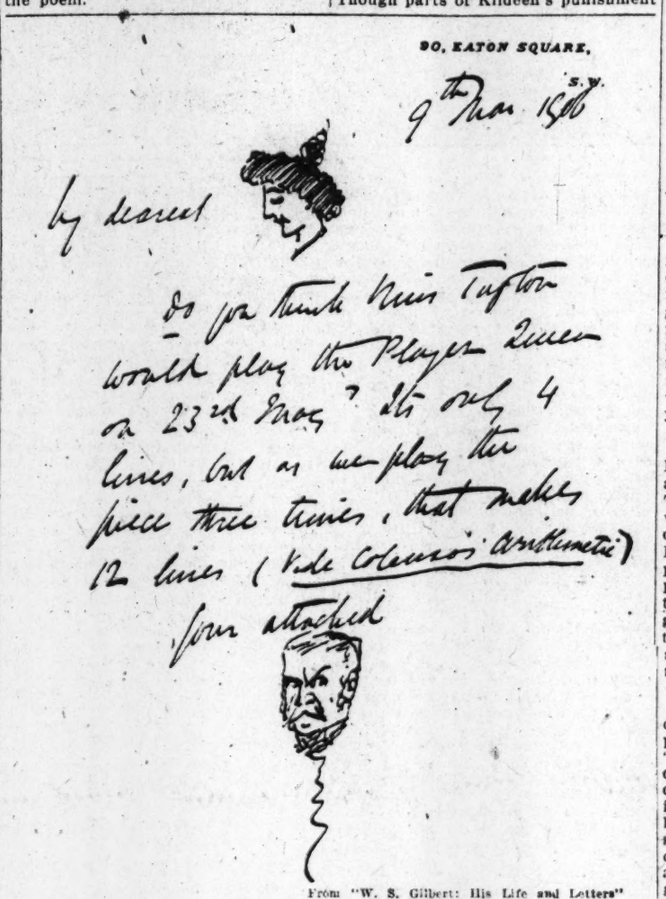
Lady Henry Somerset

By Kathleen Fitzpatrick. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

Those interested in the cause of temperance, on both sides of the ocean, are bound to be thrilled by the name of Lady Henry Somerset. She stands out as a remarkable figure in England, and those who today are eagerly carrying on the work which she forwarded with such effective enthusiasm will be glad of this minute and deeply personal biography.

The early part of the book is taken up with the story of her childhood and family association, with especial emphasis upon her charming and devoted mother. The chapter "Work" deals with her temperance activities both in England and America, discusses her close and lasting friendship with Frances Willard, and tells of her own successes and troubles in dealing with various temperance organizations. The latter part of the book outlines her work at Duxhurst, a colony for inebriate women.

There is great charm in the volume for all who like the revelation of character and the conditions that help to form it as revealed in very personal letters and through extracts from that most personal of all documents, a diary. Those who read it only for widening their knowledge of her temperance work may wish that much of the detailed family history and unimportant extracts from letters might have given place to greater elaboration of the more important theme. But we always want more of anything that especially appeals to us. F. M.



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From "W. S. Gilbert: His Life and Letters"

A Gilbert Letter

The Librettist of the Savoy Operas Had a Talent for Expression in Line That Matched His Verbal Caricatures

The Life and Letters of W. S. Gilbert

W. S. Gilbert His Life and Letters

By Sidney Dark and Rowland Grey. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. New York: George H. Doran Company. $5.

"He restored literary self-respect to the English theater," said William Archer justly of W. S. Gilbert. And indeed, as one recollects delightful evenings spent at the performance of one of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas and sorts out the Gilbertian share, it becomes clear that this pleasure was of the special kind that responds to the literary artist. It is not merely that Gilbert was the chief wit of the nineteenth century drama in England, but that he was also a thorough craftsman of the theater, and no mean poet; and thus with his command of the apt word and his ear for ingenious lyric forms, and a feeling for rhythm as keen as an aborigine's, he was able to write those perennially gay Savoy opera librettos.

The development of the Gilbertian talents—from the early days of the Bab Ballads through the days of the perfect collaboration with Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer of "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "Patience," "The Pirates of Penzance" and the rest, to the days immediately following the great success of James Welch in "The Hooligan," Gilbert's tragic final play—is traced in detail by Sidney Dark and Rowland Grey in the biography just published. As never before lovers of Gilbert may gain a rounded idea of his whole career, and taste of his wit through the whole course of his development. For the authors of this biography tell their story with illustrations of every point in the form of Gilbert's own words.

There are lyrical snatches from all the operas, which are taken up in the turn of their production, together with anecdotes not previously printed, all drawn from a mass of data collected over many years by Henry Rowland-Brown, who intended to carry out the task that finally passed to the present authors. In addition there are printed scores of Gilbert's letters which reveal his generosity, loyalty to friends, love of children, and readiness to forget old quarrels, along with a fierce determination to stand upon his rights as an established dramatist.

Perhaps the most touching part of the book is the group of letters to Mrs. Clement Scott, wife of the critic who had often stung Gilbert in print. Gilbert played the good samaritan, indeed, to Scott when the latter had to give up journalism. Throughout his life one sees Gilbert constantly moved to minister to the needs of the weak and the unfortunate. But he could be waspish with the follies of idle men and women, and nothing delighted him more than to stand pompous empty dignitaries on their heads.

It was as the ruler of the kingdom of Topsy-turvydom that Gilbert stood supreme, and the coinage of his realm has come to be quoted oftener, perhaps, than that of any other English writer since Shakespeare. Hundreds of examples of Gilbert's fun are cited in this biography; indeed, one has something of a suspicion that the authors have given us most of his best flashes of irony and paradox. In addition they draw liberally upon some of the less-well-known of his 50 works.

It is a decided act of self-restraint that keeps many a long quotation out of the present comment. But some must be mentioned. The scrap from "Iolanthe":

Hearts just as pure and fair
May beat in Belgrave Square
As in the lowly air
Of Seven Dials!

is a perfect jibe at the conventional stage romance that persists to this day in Drury Lane melodrama. Then there is the familiar jingo-spoofing in "Pinafore":

In spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations
He remains an Englishman!

Perhaps it was after seeing some altogether mature Hamlet with a youthful Gertrude that he wrote those devastating lines:

I wouldn't say a word that could be construed as injurious.
But to find a mother younger than her son is curious.
And that's the kind of mother that is usually spurious.

The authors of this biography have further increased the value of the volume by including many Bab Ballads that Gilbert wrote and illustrated when he was contributing to Fun but omitted from his collected works. There are portraits of the dramatist at various periods, and numerous examples of his skill as caricaturist and illustrator.

Here is a real addition to the none too large list of unique books about men of letters in the theater, a book interesting on every page because of the intense humanity of the subject and warm but sensible admiration of his biographers.

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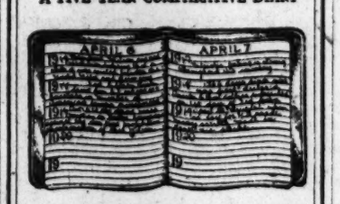

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Japanese Color Prints

Japanese Color Prints

By L. Binyon and J. J. O'Brien Sexton. London: Ernest Benn Ltd. Price £4.14.6 net.

In considering the culture of the Far East generally, it is well to remind ourselves that we are westerners. We do not look at a Chinese monument or a Japanese color print from the point of view of the man who looks at the expression or reflection of his own traditions. Accordingly, appreciation of such art will be arrived at by understanding first of all the effect it has had, or still has, upon us, and an analysis of these effects may lead us to a truer grasp of the nature and significance of Japanese color prints.

The introduction of the art of Japan to Europe and America is of so recent a date that there are many among us old enough to remember it. It is usually traced to a few painters in the fifties of last century who met at a shop called the Porte Chinoise in Paris, where for a few sous they acquired fine specimens of eighteenth and nineteenth century prints. Men like the brothers de Goncourt, the great exponents of the Dixhuitième in France, became enthusiastic admirers of these gayly-colored sheets, and the interest already taken by a group of painters who, without knowing it, were beginning to make history, increased considerably.

Nor did these men realize that the great art they themselves were producing might quite conceivably have turned into different channels but for these prints, fashioned in Japan for the delight and amusement, not of the aristocratic Samurai, but for the working populace.

Economy of Means

Just at the time when Degas and Manet, and also Renoir and Cézanne, were groping for a new solution of the painter's problem, their generation was presented with these extraordinary prints. While they were afraid to give a black outline to a face, they beheld Sharaku achieving something they longed for, and he did it with a few black lines. While they were studiously avoiding contrasting primary colors, Hiroshige's prints smiled at them, quite unabashed by the crudity of the simplest color contrasts.

And yet these prints, which at first sight offended against every accepted canon of Western artistic tradition, were not to be dismissed so lightly. Men like the de Goncourts saw similarities between Utamaro and Rembrandt, and so on.

The fact of the matter was that here were men who had established, relatively speaking, a very narrowly defined convention compared to European art, and yet they had as much scope for individual expression as those who had at their disposal the infinitely wider apparatus of European traditions. The Japanese appeared to convey as much character by drawing an oval with two slits as many a distinguished painter who lavished months of skilled patience upon a portrait. The secret of this amazing achievement was simply that the Japanese left out all elements which were not essential to their purpose. The economy of means seemed to increase the intensity of the content of expression. Moreover, the Japanese figure-compositions, their landscapes, and their actors' heads were all quite flat, and each print betrayed a sense of decorative values which was amazing.

Conclusions

Men like Degas were not slow to realize the conclusions to be drawn from these prints. To begin with, representation which was faithful to life appeared at once to be a disgression in painting by no means calculated to increase the expressiveness of a portrait or of a landscape. As much, if not more, might be gained by searching for the few lines which, all verisimilitude apart, expressed the nature of an object, live or inanimate, rather than its mirrored reflection. In fact, the fewer the lines the greater the intensity of expression. Another odd fact about these prints was that for all their apparent flatness, a white patch could serve to suggest quite as much solidity and depth as the most complicated structure of carefully composed arabesques conforming to every law of perspective. Then there was the question of color. There was nothing violent about these vivid contrasts of the Japanese artists, and it followed that so far from establishing the necessity for subtly modelled gradations of semitones, the real appearance of visible phenomena could be achieved by the juxtaposition of primary colors.

Pitfalls to Be Avoided

If there were many priceless lessons to be learned from these wise old Japanese artists, there were also a number of pitfalls to be avoided. Imitation, though possibly a form of flattery, was not the road to art, and Whistler may conceivably have been unconscious of this truism. The Japanese had achieved an art, which, for all its varied individualities, was far more impersonal than the manifold æsthetic expressions of the European masters. And how far do these prints really go? Are they really anything more than the immensely skillful products of applied and decorative art—arts and crafts in fact? Even if some of them form an illustrated history of the Yedo actors, can they compare with the artistic achievements of Europe?

The most important book on Japanese color prints, by Laurence Binyon and J. J. O'Brien Sexton, just published by Ernest Benn, London, does not concern itself with such questions. The authors are both scholars of the first rank who have devoted their space and their energy to the solution of a great many other important problems. They give the reader the key to the history of the color print in Japan, they enable the collector to read the dates of the prints, and to distingu'sh between the various mon of the Yedo players and so forth. A number of quaint stories and incidents in the lives of the artists give the student a brief respite from the wealth of well-arranged facts, many of which are the fruit of pioneer work.

The publishers have done their part nobly. The book is not only admirably produced, but the exquisite color plates present a very considerable artistic and technical advance, inasmuch as they have got rid of the objectionable shiny surface of four-color process illustrations. At the same time, while this book should find a place in every collector's and student's library, the book we are all waiting for is yet to be published. It is not the history and the technique of Japanese culture but its art and æsthetics which have been such a beneficent influence to modern painters, and a sympathetic exposition of it is badly needed.

J. HOLROYD-REECE.

Print by Sharaku, Reproduced by Permission of Messrs. Ernest Benn, Ltd., From "Japanese Color Prints," by L. Binyon and J. J. O'Brien Sexton

Two Books of Poetry

Less Lonely

By Alfred Kreymborg. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.75.

Cups of Illusion

By Henry Bellamann. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Europe appears to be an excellent stimulant for American genius. During the last few years, a great many of our younger writers have crossed the Atlantic, for the express purpose of writing books, and strange to say, they return with them actually completed. Alfred Kreymborg, "the Sphinx of Poets," in the capacity of editor recently spent 18 months in Italy. It is interesting to note that his new book, "Less Lonely," consists, for the most part, of poems written during that period.

The volume is divided into three sections: "Italian Streams," "Madonna di Campagna" and "Rondos." Of course, every one who is at all acquainted with Mr. Kreymborg's poetry has always associated his name with a peculiar whimsical (and invariably delightful) type of free verse which he originated some years ago. One is surprised, therefore, to find only a third of the present volume devoted to the old Kreymborg, while in the other two-thirds, a newer and perhaps stronger voice sings through the medium of carefully polished sonnets, pure lyrics and charming blank verse. Hence, the conservatives have lost no time in declaring joyously that the free verse tide is fast ebbing. Be that as it may, Mr. Kreymborg has undeniably taken a long stride forward. He carves his sonnets with a masterful ease; and his lyrics are never without grace.

In Henry Bellamann, one encounters a poet who is unlike Mr. Kreymborg in every way except one: music. Both poets have a keenly developed sense for the musical beauty of words; but here their similarity ends. Mr. Kreymborg juggles with words, plays with them, caresses them; while Mr. Bellamann treats them always with reverence, experimenting only with their tones and colors.

"Cups of Illusion" is Mr. Bellamann's second volume of poetry, and it adequately fulfills the high promise of the first. Mr. Bellamann has set a goal for himself, a marvelous goal; one that lesser poets would never attempt. He has yet a long way to go; and he has already gone a long way. One finds him at his best in the section "Decorations for an Imaginary Ballet," and in such poems as "Inconstant Coasts," "The Return," "High Trees" and the title poem. Although nearly all the finest selections in the book are too long to quote here, occasionally one chances upon a briefer piece which is beautiful in its own way:

MEMORY

Today your words
are like pale marble
under leafage
in green courts.

Their wings
take shape of flight,
but leaf blue
moves upon them,
and their shadows
are tangled with grass.

O. J.

The Emperor Hadrian

The Life and Principate of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D., 76-138

By Bernard W. Henderson, M. A., D. Litt. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd. Price 15 shillings.

This is the concluding volume of the series of Roman studies which Mr. Bernard Henderson has compiled in recent years. The series, when completed by the addition of a contemplated volume on Rome under the Flavian emperors Nerva and Trojan, will cover nearly a century of early Roman imperial history, "and that," declares the author, "is likely to be enough for any man today."

Mr. Henderson must certainly have devoted a vast amount of time and study to the research and preparation necessary for this formidable task, and yet we must admit that in the volume now before us there is a sense of insufficiency scarcely compatible with the author's scholarly attainments. It is rather Mr. Henderson's style than his treatment of the subject that is at fault. For, despite an occasional passage in which the author betrays himself as a writer of no ordinary ability, the greater part of the present work is written in a style which ill befits the dignity of the subject. We are far from insisting on the pompous periods of a Gibbon as the only medium through which Roman history can be fitly presented, but we protest against the jaunty, slipshod breeziness of style which Mr. Henderson has seen fit to adopt. Perhaps he has sought to cater for a public in whom the habit of reading newspapers has fostered the impression that a well written book must be dull, or perhaps, being a don, he wished to escape the stigma of "donnishness." In either case he has failed to do himself justice as a man of letters.

Historically Excellent

Viewed historically, the work is excellent, and although few of the actual events of Hadrian's career recorded will be new to the average student of Roman history, Mr. Henderson has been singularly successful in portraying the character of the Emperor and in showing the extent of the personal influence which he exercised upon his age. And he has done more than this, for he has clearly demonstrated how that extraordinary modernity which characterized Roman civilization makes it possible for us to judge the social and political organization of Rome by the standards of our own day.

Even amidst his essentially "modern" surroundings Hadrian, by reason of his versatility of intellect and the restraint which he exercised over his personal prejudices and impulses, stood out as a man ahead of his time. Coming to the throne as the successor of the war-like Trojan whose reign had brought a period of military conquest to a triumphal culmination, he might well have been tempted to seek further fields of martial glory. To lesser men the temptation would have been irresistible, but to Hadrian this facile path to popular esteem held no lure. The new Emperor was quick to see the dangers which lay ahead if the policy of conquest and annexation now dear to Roman patriots were indefinitely pursued. It was time to call a halt and to consolidate the game.

Peace and Economy

Thus, in the face of general opposition Hadrian embarked upon his policy of peace abroad and economy at home. The confidence of a large section of Romans who had learnt under Trojan to "think imperially" was severely shaken by this seemingly pacificist policy, but Hadrian's immediate concern for the efficiency of the army and for the defense of the Empire's frontiers soon dispelled uneasiness.

Perhaps he foresaw that the threat to Rome would come from without, but it is significant that the greater part of his reign was spent on the outskirts of his Empire consolidating the defenses and perfecting the efficiency of the garrison troops.

Yet, despite his continued absences from Rome, Hadrian never allowed the reins of government to slip from his careful fingers, and the policy of consolidation which was the keynote of his rule was as keenly felt at home as it was abroad.

For the halcyon days which followed his reign—that "Golden Age of the Antonines," Hadrian, in the words of his biographer, was "chief cause and veritable founder." Be this as it may, it is certain that Hadrian's wisdom and prescience, though they could scarcely avert the catastrophe before which Rome eventually succumbed, went far to insure that autumn of peace and security which preceded the "decline and fall" of the mighty empire.

Some American Artists

American Artists

By Royal Cortissoz. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Mr. Cortissoz has written a strikingly original and absorbingly interesting page in the history of the latter-day art of our country. His book is both inspirational and informational. It is a guide, wisely chosen and discreet, to the best in recent American art; companionable, not didactic in purpose or performance. His pages reflect the search of an eager, honest, highly attractive personality for beauty of line and color.

His canvas is broad. Many names pass before his eye, and many works present themselves for comment and criticism. The undertaking would be perilous for most, but the judgment and grace of Mr. Cortissoz save him from the catalogue method and keep his critiques alive and vivid. From Thayer to Dewing and George Fuller he trips, and then on to Brush and Eakins and Kenyon Cox, with a happy, illuminating phrase or two about each which enables one to see him truly. Then he turns to three "poets in paint"—Vedder, Ryder, and Davies—and does them more justice than I recall to have seen elsewhere.

Art Out of Doors

In his discussion of "American art out of doors," which follows, there are brief, crisp estimates of 10 of the men who have given so much to this phase of American painting. The treatment of Inness and Homer and Twachtman appeals to me as adequate and just, and so, too, I think, is that of Childe Hassam (perhaps this is just a trifle too generous) and J. Francis Murphy. But his remarks on Ralph Blakelock seem somehow grudging and ungenerous, not fully warranted.

Again, under the head of "The Lure of Technic," he discusses the important work of Frank Duveneck and William M. Chase, and the moderns—Luks, Bellows, and Henri—under the caption, "The Slashing Stroke." In this section, too, there is a charming appreciation of the impressionism of Mary Cassatt and Berthe Morisot.

In the concluding chapters of his book Mr. Cortissoz has something to say of the work of Edwin A. Abbey as a mural painter, and of Edward Martin Taler, each critique excellently informed and reasonable. His comments, also, on the sculptors, Louis Saint-Gaudens and Andrew O'Connor, are excellent.

A Conservative in Art

Through all these pages and the pronouncements that they contain runs the clear, sane taste of a conservative in art. Beauty and tradition, which is craftsmanship, are the measuring rod applied in every case where judgment is formed. And the result is such a body of authoritative opinion upon modern American art as has not before been put together in this country.

KENNETH REDE.

A Biography of Mr. Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge

By R. M. Washburn. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

This book has merit in that it chose as its subject the President of the United States. But it can hardly be called an adequate biography of Mr. Coolidge. It does bring out, definitely, that the President is given to taciturnity. But we had heard reports to that effect before, and the evidence introduced by Mr. Washburn is not altogether convincing. Of the President's honesty, simplicity and directness most Americans are convinced. What they would like, we dare to suggest, would be a careful, painstaking analysis of Mr. Coolidge's personality and the qualities that comprise it, and an interpretation of those qualities in the light of some of the problems he will be called upon to face as President of the United States. America is not in need of an estimate of Mr. Coolidge, but an understanding and interpretative picture of him might serve as a valuable introduction of a little known man to the people whose Government he directs. Mr. Washburn's book is hardly adequate for that purpose.

S. H.

Three Travel Books

Wandering in Northern China

By Harry A. Franck. New York: The Century Company. $5.00.

The Adventures of Imshi

By John Prioleau. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.00.

The Mediterranean Cruise

By Roland Jenkins. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

These are three books of travel, and it would be difficult to find another trio so diverse in scene and story-telling. First comes Mr. Franck, but not that hardy adventurer of a few years since, who toured the world with a scanty purse, a camera, and a pen that attained the picturesque every time it dripped ink.

The purse is filled nowadays, it seems, the happy-go-lucky life of vagabondage is over, but there remain the camera and pen, as powerfully pictorial as ever. This time their choice is China, a modern land of cheap motor cars and camel caravans, old walls and new ideas, all set down as resolutely and resonantly as is Mr. Franck's custom. It is no hardship to travel with such a scribe; description flows from him like water. His every phrase holds delicity, and when his tale is finished, the reader has, or seems to have, a much firmer grasp on conditions in China than if he had studied writings more studious and scholarly.

Mr. Prioleau is a motorist, first and last. His descriptions are of roads, garages and tire changes; his comment is as much upon cars as camels. But his trip, from Calais to the north of Africa and the Sahara, is saved from dullness by his light-hearted swinging style. He puts in fine English slang phrases; he never takes himself, nor the road, nor the world, at all seriously. For this reason his chronicle now and then becomes sheer delight, and when he goes out, rather dubiously, to see Seville, the reader follows on his footsteps, one by one. On the whole, Mr. Prioleau is good, sound, satisfying reading; especially for motorists.

"The Mediterranean Cruise" is hardly so well done. It is, as its author doubtless intended, little more or less than a guide-book, a sort of sea-borne Baedeker, with a great many facts and few enough fancies about dress, deportment and points of interest. It is rather heavily instructive, and possibly its reading will be confined to those who set themselves on a ship and go steaming about the Mediterranean, in quest of sights to see.

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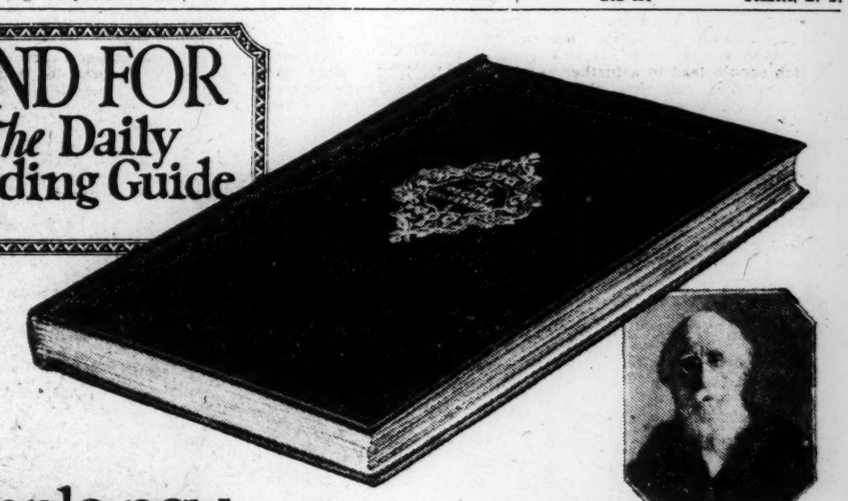

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

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FURTHER GAINS RECORDED IN AN ACTIVE MARKET

Stocks Generally Display Strong Tone—High Priced Issues in Demand

Strength and activity of high-priced investment shares was the feature of today's New York stock market. Resumption of pool operations was noted in a number of low-priced industrials, but the top quotations were shaded by a wave of selling in the final hour.

A temporary show of strength in the railroad group resulted in New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio touching new 1923 tops, but their gains were reduced later by the heavy selling of the northwestern carriers, several of which dropped 1 to 2 points.

General Electric, Atlantic Refining, Fisher Body, and American Ice were the outstanding strong points of the industrial list, selling 4 to nearly 13 points above yesterday's closing levels.

The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Bond trading was unusually dull during the first hour today. Prices generally were better or unchanged.

Speculative opinion was divided on Mexican issues due to the fact that the debt readjustment plan has been declared operative, while dispatches from Mexico continued to recount revolutionary disturbances in several states. The Mexican 4s advanced fractionally and the 4s certificates of deposit 1½, while both the 5s and the 5s certificates were unchanged. The few transactions recorded in Liberties were at slightly reduced prices.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:10 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Dec. 8	Dec. 7
Am Ag Ch pf	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	86¼
Am Sugar	56½	56½	56½	56½	....
Am T & T	125¾	126	125¾	126	125¾
Am Woolen	75½	76¼	75¼	75¼	75
Am Wool pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Amoskeag	71½	72	71½	72	....
Amoskeag pf	75	75	75	75	75
Anaconda	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼
Balt & Ohio	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼
Beth Steel	53¼	53¼	53	53	53¼
Bos C Gas pf	106	106	106	106	....
Bos Elev	79	79	79	79	79
Bos El 1 pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	....
Bos El 2 pf	98	98	97	98	97
Bos & Albany	149	149	149	149	149
Ban & Aroost	87	87	85	85	....
Bos & Me	10	10	10	10	10
Bos & M pf A	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
Bos & M pf B	22	22	22	22	21½
B & M c tfs	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
Bos & M pf D	26	26	26	26	26
Bos Prov	147½	147½	147	147	148
Cal Petrol	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
Cal & Hecla	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Carson Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Con Gas	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	59
Con Gas rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Connor J T	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅝
Cop Range	24½	24½	24	24¼	24
Davis Daly	3	3	3	4	3⅜
Eastern Mfg	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝
E Mass Ry	21	21	21	21	21
Edison Elec	154½	154⅝	154¼	154⅜	154½
Gen Motors	14⅝	15	14⅜	15	14½
Gen Elec	192	196⅜	191	194¼	191
Gen Elec Sp	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	10¼
Gray & Davis	7	7¼	7	7	7
Greenfield	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....
Island Creek	102½	103	102½	102⅝	103½
Island Crk pf	93	93	93	93	92¾
Isle Royale	18	18	18	18	18
Libby McN	5	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
Mass Consol	99	99	99	99	....
Mass Gas	76½	76½	76	76	76½
Mass Gas pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	....
Merg'thaler	151	151	151	151	152
Mid St Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
Mex Invest	5¼	5¼	5	5	....
Miss Riv Pw	23¾	23¾	23¼	24¼	....
Miss Riv P pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	....
Mohawk	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	....
Nat Leather	2	2	2	2	2
New Cornelia	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15¾
N E Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	....
N E Oil pf	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	....
N E Tel	114⅛	114⅛	113	113	114
Nipissing	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	....
North Butte	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
NY NH & H	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	15¼
Orpheum Cir	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	....
Pacific Oil	43	43	42	43	42½
Pere Marq	42⅛	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜
Pacific Mills	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
Park City	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
Prov Worc	118	118	118	118	....
Punta Sugar	54	54	54	54	....
Rutland pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	....
St Mary Lnd	32½	32½	32½	32½	32
Sup Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
Swift & Co	103½	103½	103	103	102⅝
So Nwy	38¾	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	38¼
So States	24½	24½	24½	24½	24
Tuolumne	.45	.50	.45	.50	.40
Un Twist ctfs	10	10	10	10	....
United Fruit	186	186¾	185½	186¾	185
Un Shoe	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34¼	33⅞
Un Shoe pf	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	26
US Smelt	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	21⅜
U S Rubber	38⅛	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	37½
US Steel	94⅞	95⅜	94⅝	95	94⅜
Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Utah Consol	.03	.05	.03	.03	.03
Ventura Oil	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	25½
Willys Over	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
Waldorf Sys	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Walworth	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	....
Wal Wch pf	17	17	17	17	....
Warren B	30	30	30	30	30

BONDS

Atl Gulf 5s	44	44½	44	44½	44¼
West T&T 5s	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96¼	96

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	.11	.11	.11
Cadillac	.47	.47	.47
Calumet & Jerome	.12	.09	.12
Cons. Coppermines	1¼	1¼	1¼
Crystal Cop	.65	.65	.65
Eureka	.17	.17	.17
Erupcion	1¾	1¾	1¾
Fortuna	.08	.08	.08
Gillette	256	256	256
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Mohican Copper	.40	.40	.40
Paymaster	.28	.28	.28
Radio	3½	3½	3½
Shea	.21	.21	.21
Tex Ken	.75	.75	.75
United Verde Ext	26½	26¼	26½
Verde Central Copper	6¼	6	6¼
Verde Mines	.42	.42	.42

Total Sales, 10,680 shares.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT				
Dec.	1.03⅜	1.03⅞	1.03	1.03½
May	1.09¼	1.10⅛	1.08¾	1.09⅛
July	1.07⅝	1.07⅝	1.07	1.07¼
CORN				
Dec.	.74	.74⅛	.73¼	.73⅜
May	.74⅜	.74⅜	.74⅛	.74⅛
July	.75¾	.75⅝	.75⅛	.75⅛
OATS				
Dec.	.43⅜	.43⅜	.43	.43
May	.46⅛	.46⅛	.45⅞	.45⅞
July	.44⅝	.44⅝	.43⅝	.43⅝
LARD				
Dec. 12.67		12.70	12.50	12.60
Jan. 12.50		12.50	12.32	12.32

IRISH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

DUBLIN, Dec. 8—The Irish Free State loan of £10,000,000 was oversubscribed by £4,000,000, although the books were closed four days ahead of scheduled time, Finance Minister Blythe stated today. The large number of small applications from the country districts was mainly responsible for the gratifying result.

EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR CROP

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Correspondents abroad of Czarnikow-Rionda Company place the European beet sugar crop, now being harvested, at 4,865,000 tons. This compares with Willett & Gray's recent estimate of 4,622,000 tons and F. O. Licht's estimate of 5,105,000 made Nov. 1.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 8—Money today was 2½ per cent, and discount rates—short bills 3¼ per cent; three months' bills 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Dec. 8	Dec. 7
Adv Rumely	1⅜	9⅝	9¼	9½	9
Ajax Rubber	6¼	7	6⅜	7	7
Alaska Jun	1	1	1	1	1
Allied Chem	68⅛	69	68¼	68½	69
Allied Chem pf	111	111	111	111	111¾
Allis Chalm	45	45¼	44¾	45	45
Am Ag Chem	113⅛	113⅞	113⅛	113⅞	113¾
Am Ag Ch pf	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅞	97½
Am Bosch	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	25⅜	24¼
Am Brake Sh	76	77¼	76	77¼	75¾
Am Can	104½	104⅝	103½	103⅝	104
Am Can pf	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝
Am Car & F	166½	169	166½	169	165¾
Am Chain A	23	23	23	23	23
Am Chicle	14	14	14	14	14½
Am Cot Oil	9⅞	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾
Am Cot Oil pf	31½	31	29¼	29½	28
Am Cot O rcts	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
Am Cot O pf rcts	28½	28½	28¼	28½	28½
Am Express	86⅜	89	86¾	89	....
Am Hide & L	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
Am H & L pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
Am Ice	85¾	88	85¾	88	84
Am Inter Corp	24⅜	24⅝	24	24½	24½
Am Loco	74½	74⅝	73½	73½	74½
Am Radiator	54¼	95	94	54½	93½
Am R Mills pf	99¼	99¼	96½	96¾	....
Am Saf Razor	7¼	7¾	7	7	6¾
Am Ship & C	11¾	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
Am Sm & R	19⅛	59½	58⅞	58⅞	19¾
Am Steel Fdys	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	38⅝
Am Sugar	56½	56⅝	56	56	56½
Am Tel & Tel	125¾	125¾	125¾	125⅞	125¾
Am Woolen	75¾	76¼	75¼	75¾	75¾
Am W Paper pf	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾
Anaconda	38⅜	38⅝	38	38	38¼
Armour Co pf	93¾	94⅜	93¾	93⅞	93¾
Arnold Con	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	15⅝	15¾
Asso D G 2d pf	90	90	90	90	....
Assoc Oil	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Atchison	87⅜	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	87½
Atchison pf	86⅞	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	86⅞
Atl Birm & A	2¼	2½	2	2	2¼
Atl Co Line	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	117¾
Atl Fruit	1	1	1	1	....
Atl G & W I	15½	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
Atl G & W I pf	14	14	14	14	14
Atl Refining	120	124	120	121	11
Austin Nich	25¼	25¼	.5	.5	.5
Auto Knitter	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	9¾
Baldwin	127¾	127¾	125¾	125¾	126¾
Balt & Ohio	60⅝	61¾	60¼	60¾	60⅜
Barnsdall A	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
Barnsdall B	10½	10¼	10	10	....
Beechnut Pack	73	74¾	73	74	72½
Beth Steel	53¾	53¾	53¼	53½	53¾
Beth Steel 7%	92½	92½	94½	92½	92¾
Booth Fish	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Bklyn Edison	110¾	111	110¾	111	110¾
Brooklyn M T	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	128¾
Brook M T pf	39¼	40¾	39¼	40	39½
B R T full pd	33	33	33	33	....
Burns Bros B	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Butte & Sup	15½	15½	15½	15½	15¾
Caddo Cen Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Callahan Min	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
C & Hecla C C	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	....
Cal Petrol	23	23	23	23	23
Cent Leather	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
Cent Leather pf	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅛	30¾
Cent R R N J	214	2 3	214	223	214
Cerro de Pasco	63½	63½	63½	63¾	63¾
Chandler Mot	62⅜	63½	62	63¼	60⅜
Ches & Ohio	72	72	71	71½	72½
Chic & Alton	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
Chic & Alton pf	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10	10⅜
Chi Gt West	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Chi Gt West pf	12	12⅜	12	12	12½
C M & St P	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14½	14¾
C M & St P pf	26	26	25½	25⅝	25½
Chi & N W	62½	62½	60¾	60¾	62¾
Chi & N W pf	103	103	103	103	104
C St P M&Om	48½	48⅝	47½	48⅜	....
C R I & Pac	24¾	24¾	24	24	24¾
Chile Copper	27½	27⅝	27½	27¾	27
Chino Copper	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
Cluett Pea	69	70	69	70	69
Col Gas	24	24¼	24	24¼	24
Col South	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	21
Comp-Tab-Rec	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	18
Con Gas	59½	59¾	59	59¾	59
Con Gas rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Conley Tin F	5⅝	5¾	5¼	5¾	....
Consol Textile	9	9	9	9	9
Cont Can	50¾	50¾	50¾	50½	50⅝
Cont Motors	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
Corn Products	137⅞	137⅞	136⅞	136⅞	137⅜
Cosden Co	12	12⅜	11⅞	12	12
Crucible	68	68	66¾	66¾	67¼
Cuba Cane	13¾	13¾	1 1⅜	13¾	13⅞
Cuba C S pf	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	53½
Cuban Am Sug	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½
Cuban D Sug	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7
Cuban D Sug pf	45¾	47½	45¾	47½	45⅝
Cuyamel Fruit	63¼	64	63½	64	63
Davison Chem	75	75	73½	75	72
Deere & Co pf	62	62	62	62	....
Del & Hudson	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
Del Lac & W	116¾	117	116	116	116
Douglas Pect	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
Dupont Co	131	132	130	130⅞	130⅝
Eaton Ax & Spg	46¾	46¾	25 4	.5¼	.6
East Kodak	107½	107½	106½	1 6	106¾
Elk Horn Coal	15	15	15	15	18
Erie	21¾	22⅛	21¾	21¾	21¾
Erie 1st pf	29¾	30	29¾	29	30⅜
Erie 2d pf	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26¾
Famous Play	71⅜	73½	70½	70¾	71
Fam Play pf	87½	87	87½	87½	87¾
Fisher Body	171¾	174¾	171¾	174¾	170
Fisher of O pf	98¾	99	98¾	99	98
Fisk Rubber	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Fleischmann	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Foundation Co	68	68	68	68	67¾
Freeport Tex	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	13
Gimbel Bros	48	48	48	48	48
Gen Asphalt	36⅜	36⅞	3 5¾	35¾	37
Gen Baking	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	....
Gen Electric	191½	197	191	194¾	191½
Gen Elec Spec	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
Gen Motors	14¾	15	14¾	14¾	14⅜
Gen Motors 6%	42	43	42	43	41½
Glidden Co	8	8	8	8	....
Goodrich	22	22	22	22	21¾
Granby	13¾	13½	13¼	13¾	....
Gray & Davis	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	7
Great Nor Ore	32⅜	33¼	32	32½	32¼
Great Nor pf	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛
Gulf M & N	16	17⅛	16	16	16
Gulf M & N pf	51½	53¼	51½	53¾	51
Gulf Steel	82¼	82¾	81¾	81¾	82
Hartman new	40	40	40¼	40¾	40¾
Hayes Wheel	37¾	38¼	37¾	38½	38
Hendee Mfg	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	19¾
Homestake	58	58	58	58	....
Houston Oil	62½	63	62	62	62
Hudson Motor	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	27¾
Hupp Motor	22	22¼	22	22¼	22½
Hydraulic Stl	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Illinois Cent	103	103	103	103	102⅞
Ill Cent pf wi	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	44
Inland Steel Co	38¼	38½	37¾	38½	38¾
Inspiration	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25⅝
Int Cement	43	43	43	42	43
Int Comb Eng	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	25⅝
Inter Harv pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	....
Inter M M pf	31¾	31¾	29½	29½	32
Inter Nickel	12	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	12
Iron Products	54¼	54¾	53¾	53¾	54
Iron Prod ctfs	49½	49½	49½	49½	49
Inter Paper	34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	....
Inter R T	13½	13⅝	13	13¼	13½
Int Tel & Tel	68	68¾	68¼	68¾	....
Invincible Oil	10⅞	11¼	1 1⅜	11¼	10⅝
Kan City So	20	20	19¾	19¾	19⅝
Kayser J	36	36	36	36	36
Kennecott	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾	43⅝
Kelly Spring	32½	32½	32	32	31¾
Kelsey Wheel	96	96	96	96	94
Keystone Tire	33¾	33½	33¼	33¾	33½
Kinney Co	56	56	56	56	....
Kresge S S	296	3 0	256	300	....
Lehigh Valley	63½	63	63	63½	64
Lima Loco	67⅜	67¾	66	66¾	66
Loews Inc	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18⅝
Loose-W Bisc	64	64	64	64	65
Mack Truck	89⅝	89½	88¾	88⅞	89½
Macy & Co	66	66	66	66	66
Mallinson	31	31¼	30¾	31	30⅝
Man Elec S	42¼	42¼	42	42	42¾
Man M C	3	3	3	3	3¾
Man Shirt Co	45½	45½	44½	44¾	44¾
Maracaibo Oil	16	16	16	16	15
May Dept Strs	85½	86	85½	86	86½
Mkt St Ry	13½	13½	13	13	....
Mkt St Ry pr pf	71	71	71	71	69½
Marland Oil	32¼	33	32¼	33	32¾
Marlin Rock	6	6	6	6	....
Martin Parry	4	4	3¾	3¾	4
Math Alkali	3	3	3	3	3
Max Mot A	47	48¾	46¾	46	47¾
Max Mot B	13½	13¾	12¾	12¾	13½
McCrory pf	99	99	99	99	....
McIntyre Por	18	18½	18½	18½	18
Mex Seaboard	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
Mex Seabd ctf	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
Miami	22	23	22	22	....
Mid States Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Minn & St L	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾
M K & T	12¾	13	12¾	13	12
M K & T pf A	33	33¼	33	33½	30¾
Mo Pacific	11¾	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
Mo Pacific pf	30	30	29¾	29¾	30⅜
M St P & S S M	48½	48½	48¼	48	....
Moon Motor	25½	25½	25¼	25½	25⅜
Mont-Ward	25	25¾	25	25	24½
Nash Motors	57	57	57	57	58
Nat Biscuit	51¼	51½	51½	51¼	51¾
Nat C & S pf	94	94	94	94	....
Nat En & St	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	39
Nat Lead	127½	127¾	1.7½	127⅝	125
Nat Lead pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	111
N Ry of M 2d pf	2	2½	2	2¼	1⅞
Nat Supply Co	17¾	18	17¾	18½	17¾
Nevada Cons	12½	12¾	12	12	12
N O T & Mex	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	8½
N Y Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
N Y C & St L	78¾	79	78¾	79	78¾
NYC&St L 1st p	8	8¼	8	8⅛	8
N Y N H & H	15	15	14¾	14¾	15½
N Y O & W	17½	17¼	17	17¼	17¾
Norf & West	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104½
North Amer	23¼	23⅜	22	23¼	23¼
Northern Pac	55⅜	55¾	54¾	54¾	55¾
Nunnally Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
Ontario Silver	5¼	6	5⅜	6	5
Orpheum Circ	18¾	19	18¾	19	18¾
Otis Elevator	139¾	140½	139	140½	138½
Otis Steel	9	9	8¾	9¼	8¾
Otis Steel pf	57	57	57	57	57
Pac Gas & El	43½	43½	43¼	43⅝	43½
Pacific Oil	43	43¾	42¾	43	42½
Packard	12½	12½	12¼	12⅝	12¾
Pan-Am Petrol	61¾	61¾	60¾	61—	61¾
Pan-Am Pet B	59	59	57⅝	58½	58¾
Parish & Ring	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12
Pennsylvania	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Penn Seaboard	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
Peo & East	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11¾
Peoples Gas	60¼	60¾	96½	96¼	96
Pere Marq	43	43	42⅝	42⅞	43
Pere Marq pr pf	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	....
Phila Co	42¾	42⅝	42¾	42¾	42½
Phillips-Jones	55	55	55	55	....
Phillips Pet	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33¼
Pierce-Arrow	8¾	9⅞	8¾	9⅛	9¼
Pierce-Ar pf	26¾	26¾	26½	26⅝	26½
Pierce Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Pitts & W Va	41	41	40¾	40¾	41¼
Pitts & W Va pf	88	88	88	88	....
Postum Cer	52	54¾	52¾	54¾	52¾
Pr Steel Car	55	55	55	55	54¾
Prod & Ref	27	27	26¾	26¾	27
Prod & Ref ctf	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
Pub Ser Corp	44	44⅝	43¾	43¾	44
Pub S C 8% pf	102	102	102	102	....
Pullman	123½	123½	123¼	123½	123¾
Punta Sugar	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾
Pure Oil	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	19¾
Pure Oil 8% pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	....
Ray Consol	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
Reading	80	80½	79¾	79¾	80¼
Reading 1st pf	55½	56	55¾	56	55½
Reading 2d pf	55	55⅛	55	55⅛	54
Remington Typ	33½	34	33	34	33
Replogle Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Rep I & Steel	49¼	49¾	49	49	49¼
Reynolds Sp	24¼	24¾	24	24	24½
Royal Dutch	49½	50	49¾	50	50
Rutland R R pf	37½	37¾	37½	37½	35¾
St L S F	20½	21½	20	20	20¼
St L S F pf	44¼	44¼	42	43	43
St L & S W	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34½	34¾
St L & S W pf	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	60
Savage Arms	33	33¾	33	33	31
Seabd A L	7	7¼	7	7¼	6⅝
Sears-Roebuck	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	85
Seneca Cop	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
Shell Union O	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	13⅝
Simmons Co	26¾	2 5⅛	2 5⅛	26½	26⅝
Simms Pet Co	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11¼
Sinclair	23½	23½	23¼	23⅝	23⅜
Skelley Oil	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	22½
Sloss-Sheffield	54	54	54	54	53½
Sou Pacific	88⅛	89¾	88⅛	88⅝	89
Southern Ry	38½	38¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅞
Spicer Mfg	13¾	14½	13¾	14⅜	13¾
S O of Cal	57½	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¾
S O of N J	36	36	35¾	35¾	36
Stewart-Warn	89½	91½	89½	90½	89½
Strom-Carb	85¾	86½	85¾	86½	85½
Studebaker	105⅞	106⅝	105⅛	105⅝	103⅞
Studebaker pf	115	115	115	11	....
Submarine Bt	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Superior Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
Sweets Co	3½	3½	3	3½	3¼
Tenn Copper	9	9	9	9	8¾
Texas Co	41¾

WALL STREET'S VIEW OF WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS

President's Message Is Regarded as Constructive — British Election Factor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (Special)—This has been a week of an unusually large number of important and significant announcements, upon the greater part of which a favorable interpretation has been placed by Wall Street.

The strength of the stock market early in the week was attributed chiefly to the expectation that the so-called regular members of the House would be able to complete its organization with the re-election of Mr. Gillett as Speaker; that the President's message would be a constructive and conservative document, and that the business of the country would go forward on a good-sized scale, not only during the remaining weeks of this year, but at least through the early months of the new year.

With the completion of the organization of the House and the publication of the President's message, the stock market continued to go forward, except for brief periods of moderate reaction, due to rather extensive profit-taking by the professional element, and perhaps some short selling. If the market needed a new incentive for a continuation of its upward movement yesterday, following a brief interval of reaction and irregularity, it was easily found in the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Constructive Document

While railway executives and railway bankers were not altogether pleased with what President Coolidge said with respect to railroad consolidation and a reconstruction of the freight rate structure, they were free to say that, as a whole, they regarded the document as constructive and conservative. They are not so much afraid of what may be done relative to a general consolidation of the railroads as they are about the freight rate situation. Some of the most prominent executives said yesterday that this undertaking was susceptible of many disturbing developments.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, a synopsis of whose annual report was made public this morning, takes even stronger ground than did the President on both consolidation and rate revision. It is no secret in well-informed railroad circles that the President's recommendations on these two subjects reflected largely the ideas that had been urged upon him by Mr. Hoover. Some of the executives who have seen the President within the last few weeks endeavored to persuade him as to the unwisdom of going into the rate situation so deeply.

Briefly, Mr. Hoover's idea is to advance rates materially on some commodities, so that the railroads could make substantial reductions on grain and grain products, coal and some other leading necessities. Railway executives do not believe this can be done.

It is to be noted that, in spite of this feeling of moderate apprehension on the part of railway executives, railroad stocks as a group continued firm, with special strength in New York Central, Southern Pacific, Reading and some of the lower priced issues.

Confidence in Mellon

Mr. Mellon is regarded as by all odds the ablest man in the Cabinet with respect to financial and business matters. Whatever he says on these subject is given careful attention by business and financial leaders all over the United States, and even in Europe, for that matter. Even those in Wall Street who have been pessimistically inclined could not fail to give attention yesterday to statements in Mr. Mellon's annual report to the effect that he believed that the factors that have been most influential in the improvement of business so far this year would be felt to a great extent during the coming year.

Here in Wall Street and in other large business and financial centers, announcements of extra dividends, payable either in stock or in cash, have been made again this week in large numbers. In fact, these announcements were a daily occurrence.

In some ultra-conservative circles the suggestion is being offered that perhaps this action is being overdone in the case of some companies, as it is believed it was when so many stock dividends were declared, supposedly to avoid taxation of large surpluses. However this may be, the declaration of the dividends, in the main, has created a favorable impression, both in the minds of investors throughout the country and upon speculators in securities.

Foreign Developments

The two important announcements which were not capable of favorable interpretation were the overthrowing of the Baldwin majority in the British House of Commons, as a result of a general election held on Thursday, and the revolt in Mexico, supposedly for the purpose of overthrowing the Obregon government and placing Adolfo de la Huerta, former Finance Minister, and now a candidate for the Presidency, in the latter office, without waiting for the formality of the election next year.

International bankers were not greatly surprised over the results of the British election, but they had hoped that the Baldwin government would be returned by a substantial majority. This was not because American bankers favor a tariff for Great Britain over free trade. It was because they felt the return of the present government at this critical time in the affairs of Europe would help greatly in giving them stability and in the solution of the troublesome reparations problem.

Unsettled By Politics

Just what will happen now no one can tell, particularly as the London cable advices since the election have indicated, as they did before it was held for that matter, the probable necessity of a coalition cabinet or the holding of another general election.

The former, probably, would be difficult to organize, in view of the strong feeling existing between the leading political parties, and the latter, of course, would add to the instability, at least until the results were known, of the present political situation in Great Britain. Naturally it would have its influence upon the political situation in Europe as a whole, and directly upon whatever attempts might be made to clear up the German situation.

It is most unfortunate that an attempt should be made at this time to overthrow the present Mexican Government, which is generally regarded as the strongest since the Diaz administration was at its best. It was a most unfortunate coincidence, also, that the revolt should come to a head the day before the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico declared operative the agreement for the readjustment of Mexico's foreign debt.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, December 8, 1923

Yr. 1923 High	Yr. 1923 Low	Div. $	Company	†Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Change
19½	6½	..	Ad Rumely	600	10½	9	9⅛	—⅝
54⅝	24	3	Ad Rumely pf	300	33¼	33	33	+½
72⅝	56	4	Air Reduction	100	67	67	67	+½
14⅞	4¼	..	Aax Rubber	900	7¼	6⅞	7	...
⅞	⅛	..	Alaska Gold	1500	¼		⅛	...
1⅞	¾	..	Alaska Juneau	4400	1⅛	⅞	1	+⅛
80	59¼	4	Allied Chem	10500	69⅝	66¼	68⅛	+1¼
112	105¼	7	*Allied Chem pf	800	111¼	109¼	111	+3¾
51¼	37¾	4	Allis-Chalmers	5800	45¼	42½	45	+3¼
36⅞	10⅛	..	Am Ag Chem	2800	12	11⅛	11⅞	—½
68⅞	28¼	..	Am Ag Chem pf	2900	38	35⅛	37⅛	+2⅞
100	77	5	Am Bk Note	300	100	99½	99½	—¼
55¼	50¼	3	Am Bk Note pf	300	52½	52½	52½	—½
49½	25½	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	40½	40	40	+½
60	22⅞	..	Am Bosch	3300	37½	32⅝	36⅛	+2⅝
83¼	69⅛	6	Am Brake Shoe	400	77¼	74½	77¼	+3¼
106	73½	5	Am Can	144000	105⅝	102	103½	—1½
115	106	7	Am Can pf	1300	110¼	109¼	109¾	—⅝
189	148¼	12	Am Car & F	3100	169	160¼	169	+7¼
125⅞	117	7	Am Car & F pf	100	122½	122½	122½	+½
25½	20⅜	2	Am Chain A	1100	23⅞	23	23	—½
17⅞	5¾	..	Am Chicle	700	15½	13¼	14½	—½
9⅜	8⅝	..	Am Cot Oil ctfs	1500	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+1
28½	26½	..	Am Cot O pf ctfs	500	28½	26½	28¼	+1½
20⅜	3¾	..	Am Cotton Oil	3500	10	8⅝	9⅞	+¾
38¾	14	..	Am Cotton Oil pf	1100	30	26½	29½	—2
143½	87	6	Am Express	300	90	89¼	89	—⅛
13⅝	6⅛	..	Am Hide & Lea	400	7½	6½	6⅝	—⅝
74⅜	29⅜	..	Am Hide & Lea pf	3600	45¼	42⅞	43⅜	—1¼
111½	78	7	Am Ice	900	88	83½	88	+2½
33½	16	..	Am Inter Corp	16800	26⅞	24	24⅛	—1½
13	10⅛	1	Am La France	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	...
38	13	..	Am Linseed	2200	18	16⅝	17	...
59	28½	..	Am Linseed pf	500	34	32	33	—1
75¼	64⅜	6	Am Loco	15100	74¾	72½	73⅝	—⅝
122	114½	7	Am Loco pf	100	117	117	117	—¼
55⅞	40⅜	3	Am Metals	500	44⅛	43	43	—1¼
123½	120¼	7	Am Radiator pf	100	123	123	123	+6¼
88½	76	4	Am Radiator	5300	95	86	94¼	+11¾
100⅛	96	7	Am R Mills pf	300	99¼	98⅜	99¼	+⅝
9¼	4⅛	½	Am Safety Razor	3000	7⅝	6⅝	7	...
21⅜	10⅜	..	Am Ship & C	1500	12	10⅜	10⅞	—⅜
69½	51¼	5	Am Smelt	4900	59⅞	58½	58⅞	—½
102⅜	93	7	Am Smelt pf	400	95¾	95¼	95⅜	—½
40⅞	31¾	3	Am Steel Found	25100	40⅞	38¼	38¾	—½
105¼	97⅞	7	Am Steel F pf	300	102	101½	101½	—½
85	48	..	Am Sugar	4000	57	55½	56	+½
108¾	94	7	Am Sugar pf	500	97	96	96	—¼
58½	41	5	Am Tel & Cable	600	43	40	40¼	—1¼
125⅞	119⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	6200	125⅞	124⅝	125⅞	+⅞
64	48½	6	Am W W 6% pf	300	60	60	60	+½
93	85¼	7	Am W W 7% pf	100	88	88	88	+½
109⅝	65	7	Am Woolen	15100	76¾	72⅞	75⅜	+1¼
111⅞	96⅝	7	*Am Woolen pf	700	101½	100⅜	101	+¾
34	2	..	Am Writ Paper pf	1100	2½	2	2½	+⅜
19¼	6⅛	..	Am Zinc	200	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—1¼
94¼	88⅜	7	Armour pf	800	94¼	92¼	93⅞	+1⅝
53½	32⅜	3	Anaconda	5000	38⅜	37⅞	38	+⅛
45	21	..	Ann Arbor pf	100	32½	32½	32½	+1
18⅞	10½	..	Arnold Constable	14600	15½	13½	15⅝	+1⅝
1	⅛	..	Assets Real	600	¼	⅛	¼	...
89	62¼	4	Asso Dry G	5660	86	83	84⅞	+⅞
89	82	6	Asso D G 1st pf	100	84½	84½	84½	+2½
93½	84	7	Asso D G 2d pf	200	90	88	90	+1¾
27¼	24⅞	1½	Asso Oil	3200	26⅝	25⅞	26¼	—⅜
105¼	94	6	Atchison	11200	98¼	96¾	97⅝	+⅝
90⅝	86¾	5	Atchison pf	4100	87⅞	86⅝	87⅞	+⅞
3¼	1¼	..	Atl B & A	2600	2½	1⅝	2	+¼
127	109⅞	7	Atl Coast L	3300	117⅞	114⅝	116⅞	+⅞
3½	½	..	Atl Fruit	900	1¼	1	1	...
2⅞	¾	..	Atl Fruit ctf	100	1	1	1	...
34	9¼	..	Atl G & W I	4200	16¼	14¾	15½	—½
27	6¾	..	Atl G & W I pf	600	15	13¼	14	+½
160	98¾	4	Atl Ref	1200	124	114⅞	121	+6⅛
120	115	7	Atl Ref pf	200	117	116	116	—1
57¾	51	4	Atlas Powder	400	53½	52⅜	53½	—⅜
20¼	10⅜	..	Atlas Tack	200	11¼	11	11	...
35½	17	..	Austin Nichols	1200	26⅝	24½	25	—⅞
28¼	7¼	3	Auto Knitter	2800	11	9¼	10⅛	—¼
144¼	110½	7	Baldwin Loco	76400	128	124⅝	125⅞	—2
116⅜	110	7	Baldwin Loco pf	100	111	111	111	—2
50⅜	40¼	5	Balt & Ohio	42000	60⅜	58⅛	60¼	+1⅝
60⅞	55¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	500	58⅝	58½	58⅞	...
55	27	..	Barnet Lea	100	27	27	27	—3
99	82	7	Barnet Lea pf	100	82	82	82	—5
35	9⅞	..	Barnsdall A	16800	17½	15⅛	15½	—¼
22	6	..	Barnsdall B	3000	11½	10	10	—¾
⅝	⅛	..	Batopilas Min	1400	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
84¼	51	2.40	Beechnut Pack	1000	74¾	72	74	+1¾
70	41¾	5	*Beth Steel	25600	54½	52¼	53½	+1¼
97½	87	7	Beth S 7% pf	2000	93	92	92½	—¼
7⅛	3⅜	..	Booth Fish		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
26½	12¼	..	B Emp St 2d pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	—¼
9⅞	4⅛	..	Brit Em Steel	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
121½	104¼	8	Bklyn Edison	1600	111	109	111	+1
18⅜	9¼	..	Bklyn M T	9200	12⅞	11⅜	12⅞	+1⅛
49	31⅜	..	Brklyn M T pf	5400	40	37⅜	40	+1½
128	103½	8	Bklyn Un Gas	300	117	116	117	+2
34	30	..	B R T full pd	200	33	32⅛	33	+⅞
65⅞	41⅜	4	Brown Shoe	200	52½	52	52½	+2⅝
99	85	7	Brown Shoe pf	100	90½	90½	90½	+½
43	21½	2	Burns Bros B	500	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
11⅜	4¼	½	Butte Cop & Z	600	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
37⅞	12⅞	..	Butte & Sup	1500	16	15¼	15½	—¼
22	13¼	..	Butterick Co	300	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+½
9⅛	1¼	..	Caddo Oil	500	2⅞	2	2⅞	+⅞
87	77	6	Cal Pack	200	80	79¾	80	...
29⅜	17⅛	1¾	Cal Pet	42000	24⅛	22⅝	23	—1
110½	90½	7	Cal Pet pf	500	96½	96		
12⅝	3¾	..	Calahan Zinc	2400	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
66	42½	4	*Calumet & Ariz	400	44⅝	43	44⅝	+3⅝
20¼	17½	2	Calumet & Hecla	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
160	139¾	10	Can Pacific	5100	146⅝	145⅛	145⅞	+⅜
4⅜	⅛	..	Case, J I, Plow	650	1⅜	½	1⅜	+⅞
42	18	..	Case Th Mach	200	21	21	21	+3
85	65	7	Cas Th M 7% pf	400	69	68½	69	+½
40½	9⅝	..	Cent Leather	6700	12⅜	10⅝	11¼	—⅜
79⅜	28⅛	..	Cent Leath pf	4800	32⅜	30	30½	—2
231	175	8	Cent of N J	100	223	214	223	+13
50½	36½	4	Cerro de Pasco	10000	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛	+½
45	23	..	Certain-Teel P	200	30	30	30	+1
76	43	6	Chandler Mot	17500	63½	54⅛	63¼	+9¼
76⅝	57	4	*Ches & Ohio	37300	75⅝	71½	71½	+⅝
104⅞	96	6½	*Ches & Ohio pf	1000	100⅝	97½	97½	—1¼
4½	2	..	Chi & Alton	3600	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	—⅜
12⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & Alton pf	10500	12¼	10⅜	10½	—1½
38¾	19	..	Chi & E Ill	2300	29½	28½	29½	+1
62¼	46½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	600	54	53	53	—¼
7	2⅜	..	Chi Gr Western	3500	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
17	6⅞	..	Chi Gr West pf	4600	12½	10½	12	+1½
26⅝	11¼	..	Chi M & StP	13700	14⅝	13	14¼	+⅝
45⅞	21	..	Chi M & St P pf	11100	26⅛	24	25¼	+⅜
88	58½	5	Chi & Northwest	10500	63½	60¼	60⅞	—1⅞
118	103	7	Chi & Northw pf	1100	105	103	103	—3⅞
90⅜	75½	5	Chi Pneu Tool	500	84	83¼	83¾	—¼
37⅞	19⅝	..	Chi R I & P	20900	25	23⅝	24	+½
85	60⅞	6	*Chi R I & P 6% pf	900	72⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—⅜
95	72	7	*Chi R I & P 7% pf	900	84½	81⅞	81⅞	+⅜
78	48¼	5	Chi St P & Om	300	50	48½	48½	—1¾
30⅜	24⅛	2½	Chile Copper	9800	27¼	26½	27⅜	+⅛
31⅞	14¾	..	Chino Copper	3650	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+⅜
115	75½	4	C C C & St L	300	110¼	109	110¼	—1½
76¼	60	5	Cluett Peabody	300	70	69	70	+1¼
110	99¼	7	Cluett Peabody pf	100	102	102	102	...
35¾	20	..	Colo Fuel & Iron	1100	24½	23½	24	+1
45½	17	..	Colo South	1000	23	20¼	20½	—1¼
60	47	4	Colo South 1st pf	300	50	50	50	+1
49⅞	41	4	Col Carbon	900	45½	44⅜	45	—¼
37⅜	30¼	2.60	Col Gas & Elec	6800	34¼	32¼	34⅛	+1½
88	67	6	Comp Tab & Rec	18200	88	82⅝	88	+4¼
46	25	..	Com Solvents A	200	38	36	38	+4
30	15	..	Com Solvents B	300	30½	28	30½	+3½
22¼	9⅛	..	Conley Tin Foil	100	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+½
1⅜	1⅛	..	Con Gas rts	41800	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+½
69⅞	56⅝	5	†Con Gas	22400	61	58½	59	—1
14⅛	6	..	Con Textile	5500	6¼	6	6	...
55½	42⅞	4	Con Can	9000	51⅞	50	50⅜	—1¼
103½	90	6	Con Ins	700	93¼	93¼	93¼	—⅜
12¼	5	..	Con Motors	7000	7⅜	7	7¼	+½
184⅜	135	8	Congoleum	3700	184½	181	182	+½
139¼	114⅜	6	Corn Prod Ref	11600	137½	132⅜	136⅝	+2⅞
62¼	22⅜	..	Cosden & Co	22000	32¼	31	32⅜	+⅝
84½	57½	4	Crucible	31800	68½	65⅜	66⅜	+¾
94½	85¾	7	Crucible pf	200	90⅜	90½	90⅜	+1⅜
20	8½	..	Cuba Cane Sug	3500	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	—¼
64¼	33½	..	Cuba Cane Sug pf	6400	54½	52⅛	53¼	+⅛
37⅜	23	3	*Cuban-Am Sug	7600	32	31	31⅜	+¾
12¼	3	..	Cuban Dom Sug	3700	7¼	5⅞	7⅛	+1⅜
58½	30	..	Cuban Dom S pf	400	47½	43⅜	47½	+7½
69	54½	4	Cuyamel Fru	4600	64	59	64	+4½
79½	20⅜	..	Davison Chem	63400	75	66¾	75	+2¾
28	20⅜	..	De Beers Mines	100	21	21	21	+½
73½	60¼	3	Deere pf	100	62	62	62	...
124½	93¼	9	Del & Hudson	100	110	107⅞	109⅝	+⅞
130½	109⅞	6	Del Lack & W	600	117	115	116	—1
111	100¼	8	Detroit Edison	800	104⅞	104	104⅞	+⅜
20¼	17⅞	2	Dome Mines	700	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	—½
14¼	11	1	Douglas Pec	5200	12⅜	11	12¼	+1¼
3⅝	2	..	Dul S S & A	200	3	2¾	2¾	+¾
5⅞	3¼	..	Dul S S & A pf	200	4½	4½	4½	+½
148½	106	8	*Du Pont	27800	130⅝	124⅛	130⅞	+4⅞
89¼	82	6	Du Pont Deb	500	86	86	86	—2
115⅝	89¾	5	Eastman Kodak	3400	108	106½	106½	—1¼
27	20	2.60	Eaton Axel	10500	26⅝	23⅜	25¼	+1½
67⅛	52	4	Elec Sto Battery	15300	65⅞	63½	64	—2
20⅜	13¼	..	Elk Horn Coal	1900	15	13	15	+1½
7½	1	..	Emerson-Brant	700	¾	¾	¾	—¼
30½	6½	..	Emerson-Br pf	1900	8	6½	7	—3⅞
94¼	58⅞	5	End-Johnson	1300	65¾	65	65½	—⅜
118	109	7	End-Johnson pf	300	113	113	113	—¼
19⅝	10⅛	..	Erie	149200	22⅛	18⅞	21¾	+2½
29⅜	15	..	Erie 1st pf	41200	30⅝	28⅜	29⅞	+1
23⅜	10⅜	..	Erie 2d pf	14700	27½	23¼	26⅝	+2⅞
31	20	2	Ex Buffet	1600	21	19⅞	21	...
93	52	8	Famous Players	39700	71⅝	69	70⅝	+⅜
99⅜	82	8	Famous Play pf	200	87⅜	87¼	87½	+½
60½	34¼	7	Federal M & S pf	200	42½	42	42	...
138	102	6	Fid & P F Ins	200	119	119	119	—4¾
10⅜	7¼	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	17200	10⅛	9½	9⅛	—⅛
212¼	140	10	Fisher Body	1400	174¾	158¼	174¾	+14¾
102⅜	94	8	Fisher Body O pf	100	99	98	99	+¼
16½	5⅞	..	Fisk Rubber	3500	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
47⅞	37⅜	3	Fleischmann	4700	46	45	45⅝	+½
78⅜	58⅛	6	Foundation	500	70	67¼	68	—1¼
22	9½	..	Freeport-Texas	8500	13⅞	12⅜	13	—⅞
54	23	..	Gen Asphalt	16200	38⅜	35⅜	35⅜	—¾
83	60	5	Gen Asphalt pf	1000	70	68	69¼	+2¼
71⅞	38½	3	Gen Am Tk Car	900	46	45	45	—2
103⅛	72	6	Gen Baking	500	96	95	95½	...
197	167⅝	8	*Gen Electric	28800	197	181	194¼	+14¾
12	10¼	.60	*Gen Elec 6% Spec	2200	10⅝	10⅜	10½	...
17½	12⅜	1.20	Gen Motors	139300	14⅜	13¾	14⅞	+⅞
89	79	6	Gen Motors pf	300	82	81½	82	+½
90	78¾	6	Gen Mot 6% deb	100	83	81½	83	+1⅛
51¼	39½	..	Gimbel Bros	600	49	48	48	+¼
102¼	96⅞	7	Gimbel Bros pf	400	99⅜	99	99	...
12⅜	6	..	Glidden Co	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
22½	8	..	Goldwyn Pictures	1900	9⅜	9	9⅛	+⅛
41⅞	17⅜	..	Goodrich	2000	23½	21⅝	22	—1¼
92½	67⅜	7	Goodrich pf	300	75⅞	74	74	+1
62½	35	..	Goodyear pf	1100	41⅛	40⅞	41	+½
99	88	8	Goodyear pr pf	500	90¾	90	90¾	+¼
33	12	..	Granby Mining	1800	14½	13¼	13¼	—1½
15⅝	7	..	Gray & Davis	1600	7½	7	7	—1
80	50⅝	5	Great Northern pf	10800	59¾	58½	58⅞	—½
36	25	2	Great North Ore	10100	32¾	32	32⅛	—½
108⅝	102¾	7	Gt West Sug pf	300	106¼	105¾	106⅛	+⅝
34⅝	13¾	..	Greene Cananea	600	15⅛	14¾	15	—½
20	9½	..	Gulf Mobile & N	2300	17½	13	16	+3
62¾	44½	1	Gulf M & N pf	600	53¾	51	53¾	+4¾
104⅝	65¼	4	Gulf States Steel	12400	83½	79½	81⅜	—1⅜
97	88	7	Hanna pf	200	90¼	89⅞	90¼	+¼
2	¼	..	Harbirshaw Elec	300	⅜	½	½	—⅛
42¾	39¾	7	Hartman	2400	41¾	40¾	40¾	—½
44	31	3	Hayes Wheel	1800	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+½
23¾	12	..	Hendee Mfg	1300	20¾	18¾	20¾	+2⅜
79⅞	60	6	Homestake Min	100	59½	58	58	—2
78	40¾	..	Houston Oil	28800	63¼	55	62	+6½
32¾	20	3	Hudson Motor	18700	28	26	28	+2⅛
29½	15¾	1	Hupp Motor	1500	23¼	22⅛	22½	—⅛
5¾	½	..	Hydraulic Steel	1500	½	½	½	...
118½	105½	7	Ill Cent pf	200	107½	105½	107½	...
117½	101	7	Illinois Cent	1200	103¼	102½	103	—½
105¼	102	6	Illinois C pf w i	1500	105¼	103¼	104½	—⅜
74	70	4	Illinois C L L	100	72	72	72	—1
19	1	..	Indiahoma	3100	3	2⅛	2⅛	—⅞
8½	4	..	Indian Ref	1000	5⅛	5	5⅛	...
11⅛	3¾	..	Ind Oil & Gas	450	6	6	6	—½
46⅝	31⅛	2½	Inland Steel	11400	39¾	37¾	38⅛	—1⅛
105	96½	7	Inland Steel pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
43¾	23¼	2	Inspiration Cop	4600	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
22⅞	9½	..	Int Rapid Transit	8200	14⅜	12¾	13½	+½
39⅞	4⅛	..	Int Agricult pf	1100	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
44	31	4	Int Cement	8700	43⅜	41¾	42	...
27⅛	19⅝	2	Int Combust	25200	26	24½	25⅛	+⅛
25	15	..	Int Gr North	1200	20	19¼	20	+¼
98½	66¾	5	Int Harv	1700	78¼	76½	78¼	+1¼
116¼	106	7	Int Harv pf	100	108¼	107¼	107¼	—¾
185	119	10	Inger-Rand	515	161	157	161	+4
11⅝	4⅞	..	Int Mer Marine	4600	7⅝	6½	6⅞	+⅛
47	18½	..	Int Mer Mar pf	8700	34⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—3¾
16¼	10⅝	..	Int Nickel	12000	12⅝	11⅛	12⅜	+⅞
58⅝	27⅞	..	Int Paper	1200	34½	33	34⅛	—⅞
75⅛	60	6	Int Paper pf sta	800	62¾	62	62¾	—½
75	64¼	4	Int Shoe	600	76½	75	76½	+3½
120½	114½	8	Int Shoe pf	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	+¾
71½	64	6	Int Tel & Tel	100	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+2⅛
19¼	7⅛	..	Invincible Oil	5100	11¼	10¼	11¼	+⅝
41½	24⅝	1	Intertype	300	29⅛	29	29	—½
58¼	32½	..	Iron Prod	12700	54½	52	53⅞	+½
110½	92	8	Iron Prod pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	—½
49	31¾	8	Iron Prod ctfs	2200	49½	48	49½	+1¼
110½	107	7	Jones & L pf	100	108	108	108	—½
8½	⅛	..	Kans & Gulf	200	⅜	¼	¼	...
24⅞	15⅝	..	Kans City So	5000	20	18¼	19¾	+1⅛
57¾	48⅝	4	Kans City So pf	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅝
45⅞	28	..	Kayser, Julius	400	37	35½	36	...
104	95	8	Kayser, Julius pf	100	99½	99½	99½	—1½
62⅛	20½	..	Kelly Spring T	11500	32¾	31⅛	32	+⅛
117¼	75	6	Kelsey Wheel	600	96	88	96	+9
45	29⅜	3	*Kennecott Cop	15600	35½	34⅜	34½	—¼
3½	1⅜	..	Keokuk & Des M	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
11⅛	1⅝	..	Keystone Tire	5000	3¼	2⅛	3¼	+⅛
64⅝	35½	..	Kinney, G R	100	56	56	56	+4½
300	177	8	Kresge Co	100	300	295	300	+7½
112¼	109¾	7	Kresge Co pf	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	+3½
87	75	7	Laclede Gas	200	79¼	79	79¼	—¾
71⅜	54	3½	Lehigh Valley	2900	64	62⅝	63½	+½
74⅞	58¼	4	Lima Loco W	8800	66⅞	64⅝	66½	+⅝
21¼	14	2	Loews Inc	18700	19	17⅜	18⅜	+1¼
11⅜	6	..	Loft Inc	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	—⅛
[illegible]	36¼	..	Loose Wiles	7300	65	60½	[illegible]	...
117¼	104⅞	7	Loose Wiles 2d pf	400	104⅞	103½	103½	—6¼
155	84⅝	5	Louis & Nash	3100	90½	89	90½	+1⅛
94	58⅛	6	Mack Truck Inc	45800	89⅞	82½	88⅞	+4
99¼	87	7	Mack Truck 1st pf	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	—½
92	72	7	Mack Truck 2d pf	200	88	88	88	...
71½	57	..	Macy & Co	1500	66⅞	65¼	66	+1
115½	110¼	7	Macy & Co pf	100	114	114	114	+½
38¼	27¼	..	Magma Cop	300	30½	30	30½	+⅝
40	21	..	Mallinson	8300	31¼	29	31	+1
90	72	7	Manati Sugar pf	100	80	80	80	...
66	35	4	Man Elec Supply	2300	42⅜	38¼	42	+1⅞
60	38¼	..	Man Elev gtd	100	42	42	42	—2
45½	30	3	Man Elev m g	2000	33	31½	33	+1
47⅞	40	3	Man Shirt	13000	45½	42½	44¾	+1⅞
27 5-6	16	..	Maracaibo Oil	12500	27¼	25	26	—1¾
22	7½	..	Market St Ry	4600	15	12	13½	+½
68⅛	28	..	Market St Ry pf	600	42¼	37	42	+3
56¼	14⅜	..	Market St R 2d pf	2500	36⅜	29	32	...
87	56½	6	Market St R pr pf	6600	72¼	67⅜	71	+1⅜
59⅜	17½	..	Marland Oil	140000	42⅛	27⅞	33⅛	+6⅝
16	3¼	..	Marlin Rock	1000	7	5	6	+2
37⅜	26	3	Martin-Parry	13000	34½	31	33½	+2½
64½	31¼	..	Math Alkali	17400	46⅜	40⅜	43	+1½
63¼	36	..	Maxwell Mot A	43200	48⅜	43⅜	46⅜	—1½
21	10¼	..	Maxwell Mot B	16600	13½	12⅜	12⅝	—⅞
86⅞	67½	5	May Dept Stores	9200	86¼	83½	86	+1⅜
99	95½	7	McCrory Stores pf	....	99	99	99	+1
20½	15	1	McIntyre Mines	2500	18¼	17⅜	18⅛	+⅝
99½	87	7	Met Edison pf	600	93	91¾	93	+2
22¾	5¾	..	Mex Seaboard	6600	15½	13¼	13½	—⅜
23¼	6	..	Mex Seaboard ctf	2685	13⅞	12½	12⅞	—⅜
30½	20½	2	Miami Copper	1800	22	21⅞	22	+¼
12¼	3½	..	Middle States Oil	26800	5⅜	5	5⅛	—⅜
33⅜	21½	..	Midvale Steel	700	29½	28¼	28⅝	+½
9½	⅞	..	Minn & St L	3700	1⅜	1¼	1½	—¼
73½	46	4	M StP & SSM	600	48½	47½	48½	+1¼
63⅝	58	4	M StP & SSM L L	100	59	59	59	—1
17	9⅜	..	Mo K & T	18800	13⅛	11⅞	13	+⅞
45½	24⅞	..	Mo K & T pf	11500	33⅜	30½	33⅛	+1⅞
19⅝	8⅛	..	Mo Pacific	12100	11⅛	9⅞	11⅛	+¼
49	22⅛	..	Mo Pacific pf	15900	30⅞	28	29⅞	+1⅜
26⅛	18⅛	..	Mont Ward & Co	15300	25⅝	24½	24½	—¾
75	54½	4	Mont Power	200	61½	61⅜	61½	—½
29⅜	17⅜	3	Moon Motor	19100	25⅝	24⅜	25½	+⅝
14	7¼	1	Mother Lode C	9000	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
29⅞	10⅛	..	Mullin's Body	500	13½	13	13	—2
36½	31½	3	Mussingwear	300	35	34⅜	34⅜	+¾
114¼	75⅞	7	Nash Motors	1300	98	94½	97	+2
101¾	96½	7	Nash Motors pf	400	98	98	98	+1
18⅛	7	..	Nat Acme	300	9	8⅝	9	—⅜
52⅞	38	3	Nat Biscuit	6100	52⅜	50⅞	51½	—1¼
125	118⅛	7	Nat Biscuit pf	300	123	123	123	...
104	89⅝	7	Nat Cl & Suit pf	300	94	93⅞	94	—3½
68½	54	3	Nat Supply	23500	68½	64	68½	+3⅞
42½	31¾	..	Nat Dept Stores	2900	40⅛	38½	39	+¾
97⅝	90⅞	7	Nat Dept Stor pf	300	93½	93½	93½	+1½
73	35	4	Nat En & Sta	3600	40⅝	39½	40¼	...
136⅜	108	8	Nat Lead	600	127⅜	124⅝	127⅜	+4½
114½	107½	7	Nat Lead pf	100	111	110⅜	110⅜	—1¼
4⅜	1¼	..	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	1000	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	...
18⅜	9⅛	..	Nevada Con	4400	12¼	11½	12	+⅝
105	82½	7	New O T & M	11100	100	92½	98	—1
42⅞	26⅜	4	N Y Air Brake	2100	41½	40½	41½	...
51½	45¼	4	*NY Air Brake A	400	49	48¾	49	...
32½	26⅛	2	*N Y Canners	200	27	26½	26½	—1
106⅝	90½	7	N Y Central	70400	106⅝	102⅜	105⅝	+1⅝
79⅝	67½	6	N Y C & StL	17600	80½	77¼	79	+2
95½	86	6	N Y C & St L pf	6900	86¼	86	86¼	+⅛
141	136	5	N Y & Harlem	200	141	140	141	+1
27	15¼	..	N Y Dock	300	18½	18	18½	—½
22½	9⅝	..	N Y, N H & H	33300	15⅜	14	14⅜	+⅜
21⅜	14⅛	..	N Y Ont & West	4400	18⅛	16½	17½	+1½
18⅜	9	..	Norf South	1400	16⅜	15½	16	+½
117⅝	100	7	Norf & West	3700	105	103½	104⅜	+1
78½	72	4	Norf & West pf	200	75	73½	73½	+2
24¼	17½	2	*North Am Co	30600	22⅝	22¼	22½	+⅝
48⅜	42½	3	North Am Co pf	500	44⅞	44	44	...
81½	49⅜	5	North Pacic	25700	56¼	53⅝	54¼	+⅜
29⅞	14¼	..	Nova Scotia S	300	14½	14½	14½	...
10⅛	7⅞	1	Nunnally	2100	9⅜	9	9⅛	+¼
10⅛	1⅜	..	Ohio B & B	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
67	31	2½	Ohio Fuel	600	31¼	31⅛	31¼	...
3⅛	⅞	..	Okla Prod & R	1900	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7⅞	3	..	*Ontario Silver	1200	6	5	6	—½
98	86¼	7	Onyx Hos pf	100	86¼	86¼	86¼	...
21⅝	16¼	..	Orpheum Circuit	4300	19½	18⅛	19	...
153	114½	8	Otis Elev	1600	140⅞	134	140⅞	+5⅞
14¾	7	..	Otis Steel	3600	9¾	8¾	8¾	—1¼
72¼	45	..	Otis Steel pf	500	57½	57	57	...
52¾	36⅝	3	Owens Bottle	3600	44⅞	43½	44½	+1
21	4⅛	..	Pac Coast	200	21	20	20	...
40	25	..	Pac Coast pf	100	40	40	40	+4
15½	9⅞	1.20	Packard Mot	7300	12½	12	12⅝	+⅝
2¼	⅜	..	Pac Development	1900	½	⅜	⅜	...
85¼	73	6	Pac Gas & Elec	4700	85¼	83	85½	+1¾
12¾	7	..	Pac Mail	700	11	9⅝	11	...
48⅞	31¼	2	Pac Oil	25600	43⅜	41¼	43	+½
93½	53	8	Pan-Am Pet	40800	64½	59¾	61	—2⅝
86	50½	8	Pan-Am Pet "B"	147500	62⅛	57	58⅛	—3⅛
6¼	1¼	..	Panhandle Ref	1400	1½	1⅜	1½	—¼
15½	9	..	Parish & Bing	900	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+⅝
47⅜	40⅞	3	Pennsylvania	33942	43	41	42⅝	+1½
43⅜	27	4	Penn Coal & C	200	30	30	30	...
6	1½	..	Penn Seaboard	48600	3½	2⅞	3½	+½
96⅝	86	6	Peoples' Gas	2000	96½	95¾	96¼	+⅝
17	8	..	Peoria & East	1400	12	10½	11⅞	+⅝
47¼	36	4	Pere Marquette	15200	43	41½	43	+1⅜
76¾	67½	5	Pere Marq pr pf	200	71½	70¼	71½	+1½
70½	57½	5	Pere Marq pf	200	60½	60⅛	60⅛	—¾
50¼	41	4	Phila Co	2300	43	42½	42⅞	—⅜
46¾	27	..	Phoenix Hos	100	28¼	28⅛	28¼	—¾
80	55	..	Phillips Jones	200	56	55	55	...
98	85¼	7	Phillips Jones pf	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	...
69⅝	19¾	2	Phillips Pet	103000	33½	30¾	33⅛	+⅝
15¼	6¼	..	Pierce-Arrow	3900	9⅝	9¼	9⅞	+½
35⅝	13½	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	4800	26⅜	24	26⅛	+1¼
72¼	60	8	Pierce-Ar pr pf	500	66	65	65	...
6	1⅜	..	Pierce Oil	5400	2⅝	2	2¼	—⅜
44½	16	..	Pierce Oil pf	2000	24	22¼	22½	—2⅝
67⅞	58	4	Pitts Coal	1400	61	59	61	+2
11½	10	.70	Pitts Util pf	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	...
50⅝	33⅞	..	Pitts & W Va	2100	41⅜	40¼	40⅝	—⅜
93	85½	6	Pitts & W Va pf	100	88	88	88	+⅝
98	92	7	Pitts Steel pf	500	93	90¼	90¼	—3⅜
134	47	3	Postum Cereal	1700	52⅜	51⅝	54⅜	+3⅝
114¼	108½	8	Postum Cereal pf	100	112	112	112	+1
81½	42½	4	Pressed Stl Car	1800	55	53½	55	+1½
99⅜	80	7	Pressed Stl Car pf	100	84	84	84	—½
58⅛	17	2	Prod & Ref	54400	27½	24⅞	26½	...
22½	17¼	..	Prod & Ref ctfs	8900	22½	21⅞	22½	—½
51½	42	4	Public Serv N J	3200	45	43¼	43¾	—½
108⅜	98	8	Public Serv NJ pf	100	102	102	102	...
133⅞	100½	8	Pullman	3300	124	121⅝	123⅝	—⅞
69¼	41⅞	5	Punta Sugar	5800	54⅜	52⅝	53½	...
32	16⅛	1½	Pure Oil	20600	20⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
100	82½	8	Pure Oil 8% pf	100	89½	89½	89½	—½
123	99⅜	8	Ry Steel Spring	1300	111¼	109	111¼	+1½
121½	107	7	*Ry Stl Sp pf	100	112	112	112	+5¼
17¼	9⅞	..	Ray Copper	6700	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
81½	68⅞	4	Reading	95500	80¾	77¼	79⅝	+⅞
56½	44	2	Reading 1st pf	3500	56	53½	56	+2¼
56⅜	45	2	Reading 2d pf	5800	55⅝	53⅝	55⅝	+2⅝
48⅛	24	..	Rem Typewriter	700	34	32	34	—1
31⅝	8	..	Replogle Steel	3800	13¼	12⅛	12¼	—⅞
66¾	40⅛	..	Republic Steel	10000	49¾	47⅛	49	—⅜
96⅞	84⅝	7	Republic Steel pf	200	92½	92¼	92¼	—⅜
29⅜	14	2	Reynolds Spring	8400	24⅜	23⅜	24	—¼
82	67	..	Robert Reis pf	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	—1¾
55¼	40¼	3.46	Royal Dutch	6800	51⅜	50	50	—2
37¾	22½	..	Rutland pf	2200	39	35	37¼	+1⅜
22⅜	17	1	*St Joseph Lead	4500	23	21⅞	22⅞	+1¼
27	16⅜	..	St L & San Fran	4600	20⅜	19½	20	+¼
50	35⅜	..	St L & San Fr pf	2000	44	42⅛	43	+½
36⅝	25½	..	St L Southwest	24000	35¼	32¼	34⅛	+1¼
63⅞	54⅜	5	St L Southwest pf	2800	60⅝	59⅛	59⅞	—1
5	1¼	..	Santa Cecelia Sug	200	2	2	2	+½
34⅜	18½	..	Savage Arms	1700	33⅜	32	33	—¼
7⅛	4⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	10100	7⅛	6½	7¼	+¼
14¼	8¼	..	Seaboard Air L pf	23600	15⅜	14	15	+¾
92⅜	65⅝	..	Sears Roebuck	4200	86½	84	85⅜	+1¼
12½	4⅞	..	Seneca Copper	1700	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
10⅞	5	..	Shattuck-Arizona	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
41¼	29½	2.06	Shell Trans	700	34¾	34	34¾	+1¼
19¼	12⅜	1	Shell Un Oil	17200	15¾	15	15⅝	+¼
93½	89½	6	Shell Un Oil pf	500	91⅞	91	91⅞	+⅝
39⅜	16	2	Sinclair Oil	20400	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+⅛
99⅛	80¼	8	Sinclair Oil pf	200	85¼	85	85	—2
16	6½	..	Simms Pet	25900	12¼	10	11¼	+1¼
34⅝	23	1	Simmons	3900	27¼	26¼	26⅝	—¼
35	12¾	..	Skelly Oil	18100	22½	20⅞	22¼	+¼
60	39¼	..	Sloss Shef St	1200	54	52¾	54	+¼
90	68	7	Sloss Shef St pf	100	81	81	81	+¼
64⅜	38¼	..	South P R Sug	700	59⅞	57½	59⅞	+1⅞
95¼	84¼	6	Southern Pacific	46500	90⅛	88	88⅞	+⅜
37⅞	24⅜	..	Southern Ry	119700	38⅛	36	37⅞	+1
70⅞	63	5	Southern Ry pf	1100	68½	66⅝	68	+½
27½	11⅜	..	Spicer Co	600	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+⅜
90½	62	5	Stand Milling	200	62½	62½	62½	+⅜
64¼	47½	2	Stand Oil Cal	40500	57½	54¾	56¾	+¾
44¼	30⅞	1	Stand Oil N J	22300	36¾	35	35¾	—⅛
118¼	114⅜	7	Stand Oil N J pf	1400	116⅝	116¼	116⅝	...
124½	74	10	Stewart-Warner	17900	91½	87⅝	90⅞	+1⅞
94¼	39½	8	Stromberg	14100	86⅞	84	86½	...
126⅜	93⅜	10	Studebaker	90400	106⅝	103¼	105⅜	+¾
116½	112	7	Studebaker pf	100	115	115	115	...
15	7	..	Sub Boat	1900	12	11½	11½	—⅝
6⅜	2	..	Superior Oil	2400	2½	2⅛	2¼	...
34	23½	..	Superior Steel	100	31½	31½	31½	...
3½	1	..	Sweets Co of Am	7200	3⅜	3	3⅛	—⅛
12⅝	8	1	Tenn Cop & Chem	600	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
52⅞	34⅜	3	*Texas Co	23300	42⅜	41¼	41⅜	—⅛
65	53¼	6	Texas Gulf Sul	5400	60½	59	60	+⅞
29½	14	..	Texas & Pac	16500	21⅜	19	21¼	+2⅝
24⅜	5½	..	Texas Pac C & O	3100	9½	9	9¼	...
324	274	..	Texas Pac Land T	20	274	274	274	—11
19¼	8⅝	..	Third Ave	1700	10¼	9½	10	+½
144	94	4	Tidewater Oil	1000	116¼	113½	114¼	—1¼
45	33¼	3	Timken	7400	38⅞	37¼	38¾	+1⅜
14½	1¼	..	Trans Oil	27300	3½	2½	2½	—½
40	30	3	Transue & W	200	34	33¾	34	+1
42	35⅞	3	Under Type	1300	39½	38	38	—¾
77½	50	6	Union Bag & P	300	61	60	60⅞	—⅞
1¼	¼	..	Union Oil	2500	¼		¼	
144⅞	124½	10	Union Pac	9400	131⅜	129⅛	130	—1
76¼	70½	4	Union Pac pf	1340	71¾	71¼	71½	—¼
39⅜	29	3	United Alloy Stl	500	31½	30⅜	30¾	—¼
187¼	152½	8	United Fruit	4200	187¼	178	186½	+8½
18⅜	14	2	Union Paperb'd	100	15½	15½	15½	+1½
21⅞	7⅞	..	United Ry Inv	3450	12⅞	10⅜	11⅛	—⅜
62	26	..	United Ry Inv pf	16500	42½	36⅞	39½	...
59½	20	2	U S C I Pipe	51500	59¼	54¼	56¼	—2⅝
87	64	5	U S C I Pipe pf	200	83	82	83	+1
25	13⅜	..	U S Hoffman	2000	18	17½	18	+⅜
73¼	40	..	U S Ind Alcohol	24600	64	61¼	62⅝	—1⅛
106	88¼	8	U S Realty & Imp	1000	95½	94¼	95	...
108⅜	97½	7	*U S R & Imp pf	400	101	100½	101	+21
64⅞	30⅝	..	U S Rubber	9800	40⅜	37½	37⅞	—1⅝
105	76⅜	8	U S Rubber 1st pf	1000	90¼	89	89⅜	—⅜
43⅜	18¾	..	U S Smelt	900	23	21¼	22½	+⅛
48¼	39	3½	U S Smelt pf	300	41	40½	40½	...
109⅜	85½	5	U S Steel	87300	95¾	94⅛	94⅝	—⅜
123½	116⅛	7	U S Steel pf	2000	119½	118⅝	119	+⅛
76½	55½	4	Utah Copper	7800	65⅛	63⅞	63⅞	—⅞
24⅝	14	..	Utah Securities	2300	18	16	16⅞	—⅞
44⅝	24⅜	..	Vanadium	7400	31⅜	27⅞	30½	—¼
64	28	..	Van Raalte	700	30	28	28	—2
27	6¼	..	Va-Car Chem	3200	9¾	8⅛	8⅝	—¾
69	17	..	Va-Car Chem pf	2400	30¾	29	30⅜	+¼
23	12	2	Vivaudou	7600	14½	12½	13½	—⅜
12	7½	..	Wabash	22500	12	10½	11⅞	+1⅛
36¾	23¼	..	Wabash pf A	35300	36⅜	34½	36	+¾
23¾	16½	..	Wabash pf B	200	23¾	23	23⅝	+1⅜
20	14⅝	1½	Waldorf System	600	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅜
15⅝	12¼	1	Weber & Heilbron	200	14⅝	13¾	14¼	+¼
54	33	2½	Wells-Fargo Ex	15	33	33	33	...
15	8	..	West Maryland	1200	10½	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
26¾	14	..	West Md 2d pf	1300	19	17½	18⅜	+⅜
117	111⅛	7	West Elec pf	100	113	113	113	+1
20¼	12	..	West Pacific	3200	18¼	13⅞	16⅜	+2⅜
63⅜	53	6	West Pacific pf	1200	60	58⅝	60	+3
90⅞	84	7	West Penn Co pf	500	89½	89½	89½	...
119½	101⅛	7	West Union Tel	500	110⅜	110	110⅜	+1⅜
120	76	5.60	Westinghouse AB	300	85	84⅞	85	...
67⅛	52½	4	Westinghouse El	23500	62	58⅜	61	+2
78	70	4	Westinghouse pf	100	72	72	72	...
10⅝	6	..	Wheeling & LE	7000	9	7⅞	8⅜	+⅞
19	10	..	Wheeling & LE pf	8000	17⅜	13⅜	16⅛	—3
30⅜	20	2	White Eagle Oil	1100	23⅞	23	23⅞	+⅜
60⅞	45	4	White Motor	17200	58	52⅜	56⅞	+4⅛
5⅞	¼	..	White Oil	4100	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
14	3	..	Wickwire Spencer	21900	3⅜	2	2¼	—1
1	⅜	..	White Oil ctfs	600	½		⅜	—¼
9	5	..	Willys Overland	41600	9	7⅝	8⅞	+1⅜
74¾	42½	..	Willys Over pf	15400	74¾	71	73⅞	+2⅜
42⅜	19	..	Wilson & Co	400	20⅝	20	20½	...
35	23	..	Wisconsin Cent	1400	35	32	34⅞	+2⅞
287½	199⅜	8	Woolworth	100	286	282¼	282¼	+⅜
40¼	19⅞	..	Worth Pump	900	27	25⅜	26⅞	+⅜
13⅛	8¼	1	Wright Aero	500	13⅛	12½	13	+⅛
80	62	5	Youngstown	300	69½	68⅞	69⅛	+1

* Ex-dividend. †Sales through Friday. ‡Ex-rights.
Total sales for week: Stocks 6,182,600; bonds $57,773,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.35⅞	$4.36⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.36⅛	4.36⅜	4.8648
French francs	.0533½	.0534	.193
Belgian francs	.0460½	.0460	.193
Swiss francs	.1745	.1746	.193
Lire	.0433½	.0434¼	.193
Holland	.38	.3823	.402
Sweden	.2627	.2634	.268
Norway	.1494	.1497	.268
Denmark	.1779	.1784	.268
Spain	.1302	.1303	.193
Portugal	.0385	.0385	1.08
Greece	.0195	.0205	.193
†Austria	.0015	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3175	.3175	.4245
Brazil	.0925	.0925	.3244
*Poland	.0030	.0035	.238
†Hungary	.053	.053	.203
Jugoslavia	.013½	.0114	.193
Finland	.0249	.0249	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0292½	.0293¼	.2026
Rumania	.051¼	.0053	.198
Shanghai (tael)	.725	.725	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5087½	.51	.78
Bombay	.3075	.31	.4866
Yokohama	.4735	.4730	.4984
Uruguay	.7687½	.7737½	1.0342
Chile	.1090	.1090	.365
Peru	4.04	4.04	4.8685

†Per thousand. *Per million.

BANK CLEARINGS HIGHER

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $8,400,835,000, an increase of 4.5 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was an increase of 7 per cent.

LACONIA CAR CO.'S YEAR

Laconia Car Company reports for year ended Sept. 30, 1923, profits from operations of $303,749, compared with $168,804 in 1922, and $194,584 in 1921.

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DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred and 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred stock of the Consumers Power Company have been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to holders of record Dec. 15.

Shell Transport & Trading Company, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 2s. on the ordinary shares, free of tax, payable Jan. 5, 1924.

Certain-teed Products Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on first and second preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 18.

British-American Oil Company, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent in cash, payable Jan. 16. The dividend is equal to about $1.31 on each New York share.

Citizens National Bank, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Sullivan Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Regular quarterly dividends have been declared by the various Reece companies as follows: Reece Button Hole Machine, 3 per cent; Reece Folding Machine, 1 per cent, and International Button Hole Machine, 1 per cent. All dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

S. H. Kress Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared the usual fourth weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The directors of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills declared an initial quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Manati Sugar declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

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MEN! IT PAYS
to have your clothes tailored by experts—you gain economy in the end.
Suits $110-$120
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SALES OF PRINT CLOTH ARE FAR BELOW NORMAL

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—Although a sharp advance in raw cotton prices early this week raised the prices of print cloth in the local market, a fair week's business, considering general market conditions, was done. The sales for the week slightly exceeded 120,000 pieces, which is far below the total in normal times.

Sales were made mostly for nearby delivery, but some contracts were closed for delivery late in January. Throughout the week, manufacturers showed little inclination to trade on a basis of last week's prices, and buyers have been slow in meeting the advance in cloth prices. Prices have now ascended to a basis of about 65 cents a pound for low counts and from 70 to 72 cents a pound for the wider goods.

Most of the trading this week was in the 36-inch low counts, but the 25-inch constructions drew a firm demand. The sales in this latter construction totaled more than 40,000 pieces. Noteworthy interest in wide prints and sateens was lacking.

Curtailment continues as for the last few weeks, and those in touch with market conditions do not forecast a change in curtailment schedules before the first of the year.

Price quotations are: 38½-inch, 64x60, 12c; 39-inch, 56x44, 9½c; 27-inch, 64x60, 8¼c; 27-inch, 56x52, 7¼c; 25-inch, 56x44, 6c.

STEEL SCRAP ADVANCES

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—Steel scrap had advanced 60 cents a ton to $16 in this market.

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GOOD BUYING IN BRADFORD WOOLS

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, England, Dec. 8—Despite the parliamentary elections, a good, steady business has been done this week in wool tops and yarns, both for home and export trade.

Germany is again buying both merino and crossbred tops. Merino spinners are now in a much stronger position, and weak sellers are rare.

Quotations are: 64s, 5s. 4d.; 60s, 4s. 8d.; 56s, 3s. 7d.; 50s, 2s. 7½d., and 46s, 1s. 10d.

PAIGE-DETROIT DIVIDEND POLICY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The 50 per cent dividend by the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, which will increase the common stock outstanding from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, is to be followed by regular dividends of 12 per cent on the new stock, in the belief of those in touch with Paige affairs. Annual dividends of 12 per cent will require only $720,000, or about one-fourth of estimated 1923 earnings.

NEW MOTOR PARTS CONCERN

DETROIT, Dec. 8—The Manufacturers' Parts Service Corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, with a capital stock of $75,000 7 per cent preferred $10 par and 15,000 shares of no par value stock.

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COTTON PRICES HAVE BIG DROP

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Cotton broke $4 a bale in the local market today upon publication of the Government's ginning report. January fell to 33.78 and March to 34.15, new low levels for the present reactionary movement.

This represents a decline of $15 to $16 a bale from the season's high point.

COTTON GINNED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Cotton ginned prior to Dec. 1 amounted to 9,243,917 running bales, including 228,967 round bales counted as half bales, 15,882 bales of American-Egyptian, and 713 bales of Sea Island, compared with 9,319,601 running bales, including 157,768 round bales, 22,708 bales of American-Egyptian and 4907 bales of Sea Island ginned to that date last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

MILWAUKEE BOND SALE

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8—The treasurer of Milwaukee County will receive bids until 2 p. m., Dec. 18, for $4,200,000 4¾ per cent semiannual 14¾-year average sewer bonds.

BUYING SUPPORT IN GRAIN LACKING

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—With virtually no buying support in evidence the wheat market dropped to lower prices today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from a shade to ⅜c lower, with December 103⅝@103¾ and May 109¼@109½, was followed by a material further decline.

After opening at ¼c off to ⅛c up, May 74⅝@74¾c, the corn market underwent a moderate setback all around.

Oats started at ⅛c lower to a like advance, May 46@46¼c, and later showed a small general loss.

Demand for provisions continued good.

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244 Acres—On fine pike 26 miles from Louisville; limestone soil, good tobacco and corn land, running water in every field, 3 wells and pond, plenty fruit, about 10 acres woodland, 6-room modern house, stone cellar, tenant cottage, large stock and tobacco barns, new tile silo holds 200 tons, corn crib, meat house, ice house, tool room, etc.; 1½ miles to school, church and railroad station. Truck line passes farm daily; an ideal stock and dairy farm offered at a bargain for quick sale. Price $100 per acre. Terms to suit. C. A. SINGER, Realtor, 426 W. Liberty St. Louisville, Ky.

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PHILADELPHIA—Penfield, 4 minutes from 69th Street terminal; new houses, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; lots 50 by 125 feet; prices moderate. GEORGE TATUM, Builder. 729 Lawson Ave., Penfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone Llanarch 713.

FRESNO, Cal.—For sale, modern six-room bungalow, 2 bedrooms, large sleeping porch with shower, living, dining, kitchen, breakfast nook, 2 laundry trays, garage, etc.; near Olive car. 1278 Safford Ave. Address, Owner, P. O. Box 327, Santa Barbara.

DALLAS, TEXAS—For sale by owner, 5-room cottage with screened sleeping porch; all conveniences; heart of Oak Lawn; on car line; consider sale or exchange equity for property in Shreveport, La. Phone X. 6588, 610 S. W. Life Bldg.

NEWARK, N. J.
Three-family apartment, 7 rooms each, all improvements, on one of the best streets; yearly rentals $3060; price $20,000, $8000 cash required. MRS. E. AVERY, 602 Ridge St.

WILSHIRE—DUPLEX
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Nine rooms, four up, five down; two baths; large lot; $12,500, $6000 cash. Drex. 0061. Elwood, 2896 West 10th Street.

LOS ANGELES—For fine homes and income property see or write W. C. SANBORN REALTY CO., 241 N. Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, California. (We are here to serve.) Tel. 433-329.

CHICAGO—Will exchange two apt. bldg., 5 & 6 rooms; steam heat; modern; brick; 2 car garage for residence North Shore pref.; Howard "L." Tel. Rogers Park 1201.

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK—To let, office space, including typist service; Marbridge Bldg., Room 1140. Fitz Roy 1524.

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HACKENSACK, N. J.—Will take and give mother's best care to young child; good private home; no other children. D. M., 871 Main St., Phone 610-R.

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N. Y. C.—Paying guest received; special care if necessary; excellent references; small apartment. MISS WARE, 529 W. 111th St., Apt. 4.

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BOSTON—Unusually attractive, furnished 2-room apartment in the Fenway to sublet for the winter months. Box E-114, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHICAGO—Completely furn. apt., 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing lake; S. S.; bus. and L. C.; Jan. to May. 5464 Everett Ave. 1st. Tel. Midway 5048.

CHICAGO—Furnished five room apartment for rent. All outside rooms; newly decorated. Immediate possession. Tel. Hyde Park 2001.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—In private home, 2 blocks from Western Ave., to congenial woman, attractive sitting room with adjoining bedroom; $40, with kitchen privileges. 5438 Monroe St., 431-616. Evenings and Sundays.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—New, beautifully furnished apartments; single; double; one single room; tile bath and sinks; radio; sun parlors; near church; Wilshire District. ALBIN APTS. 1030 So. Arapahoe St. Tel. 51824.

NEW YORK CITY, 180th St., West Side (452 Ft. Washington Ave.)—Single gentleman would sublet his well-furnished 5-room front apartment, retaining small bedroom, at reasonable rate for long term. BAKER, Wadsworth 2265, 10 to 12 mornings.

TO SUBLET indefinitely, nicely furnished apartment in desirable Back Bay hotel; beautiful view. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 49 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

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BOSTON, Mass.—Furnished apartment, Hotel Hemenway, to sublet from middle of Dec.; western exposure, overlooking Fenway. Box H-114, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Gainsboro St.—After Dec. 15, 3 furn. rooms, bright and sunny; kitchen, bedroom and bath, for 2 people; rent $70. Tel. Copley 1078-M.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., 1214 No. Avenue 56, York Blvd. car—Two-room apartment; unfurnished; for one lady. Christian Scientist pref.

N. Y. C., 414 W. 121 St.—Four rooms front; furnished; elevator. Box S-67, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Strictly modern, attractively furnished apartment; combination living room and dining room, kitchenette, bedroom, bath; one minute to train service. 420 W. Chelten Ave. Phone Germantown 0165.

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N. Y. C.—Apartment, two rooms; separate entrances; kitchen; bath; near subway. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BERKELEY, Calif., 220 Bancroft Way—Unfurnished, single and inside; beautiful view; handy to cars and San Francisco trains.

BOSTON, 109 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished single and double rooms, steam heat and electricity; opportunity for rest and study; permanent and transient guests accommodated. Tel. Back Bay 0539.

BOSTON, 13 Audubon Road—Large, sunny, nicely furnished front room with bath and telephone; home privileges; half a block from car-line. Telephone Copley 2213-W.

BOSTON, St. Stephen St.—Front room on bathroom floor; quiet; private home; $7; Christian Science gentleman preferred. Copley 5452-W.

BOSTON, 15 Norway St., Suite 10—Two front connecting rooms, heated, furnished; suitable for two adults. Tel. B. B. 0957 after 5 p. m.

BOSTON, 116 Hemenway St., Suite 4—Attractive, sunny double room, $55 per mo. Call Copley 1208-J after 7 p. m.

BOSTON, Bay State Road—Nicely furnished, sunny room; good closet; board optional. Tel. Back Bay 2158.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 3—Room for 1 or 2 people; all improvements. Phone B. B. 1835.

BRIGHTON, Mass., Commonwealth Ave.—large front room; kitchen privileges; nominal rent; business woman preferred. Box D-113, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large living room and bedroom in desirable apartment; comfortably furnished, light and well heated; 15 minutes to Park St. Tel. Brookline 5128-W. Box A-118, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—I would like another lady to share my very attractive apartment of three rooms and bath. Telephone Brookline 4448-R. Box H-115, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, Beacon St.—Well furnished, comfortable room, twin beds; large apartment; kitchen privileges; $10 per week; Christian Scientists preferred. Telephone Brookline 5893-M after 6 p. m.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Sunny room, all conveniences; near electrics; in private family; no other boarders. Particulars from Brookline 6959-W.

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CHICAGO—Warm room with breakfast and Sunday meals, laundry included, in refined suburban home. Very reasonable. For gentleman who will drive our car occasionally. Excel. trans., near church. Tel. Newcastle 0521.

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N. Y. C.—College graduate, June, '23, accounting student, desires position with C. P. A.; 3 months' experience. W. A. O., 136 E. 48th St.

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President's Message Not Especially Encouraging to Bulls—Exports Limited

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (Special)—The President's message was disappointing to the more radical bulls in wheat and, following its issuance, there was free selling of futures which materially shaded the gains made earlier in the week.

The only thing relative to the grain trade of direct market account in the message was the recommendation that the War Finance Corporation Corporation be authorized to extend liberal terms abroad on export sales of foodstuffs and fats. This naturally presupposes some sort of payment to the exporters in this country that would enable them to offer the grain abroad.

Operators in the market were not sanguine that any artificial means for stimulating the export trade would be feasible and were not inclined to follow the advances.

Trade Conditions Mixed

Other trade conditions were a good deal mixed. Receipts showed a big falling off at nearly all of the principal terminals in this country, and this had a stimulating effect on prices, while the fact that deliveries of wheat on December contracts were almost negligible the first few days of December started heavy short covering.

This was largely responsible for the advancing tendency, which caused irregularly higher prices until after the President's message was read to Congress. Export business was of small extent, and there is not much likelihood of any so long as there is such a flood of wheat running from other countries to western Europe.

Farm stocks of wheat in Kansas were placed at about 23 per cent of this year's crop, compared with 35 per cent a year ago. Visible stocks decreased both in this country and Canada last week, and this was a helpful influence on the buying. Lack of outside interest, however, was too big a handicap. Private reports forecast a big reduction in the acreage of winter wheat.

Sharp Gain in Corn Price

In corn, the general tone has been strong, with a sharp gain in prices. Shorts have covered freely, and there has been general buying in influential local operators, as well as commission houses, much of this buying being due to the small receipts and to the fact that country advices indicate feeders are paying high prices for corn at interior points. It is stated, moreover, that the feeding requirements of farmers will be greater than supposed, especially in sections where the corn was badly frosted, owing to the poor feeding quality, requiring many more bushels to fatten a hog or steer than usual.

Export business in corn is limited, but there is a fairly good domestic trade, which would broaden rapidly should there be a customary run of large proportions a little later. Since the collapse in the big corn premiums of a short time ago there has been no heavy selling of corn. Weather conditions have been too mild to put corn in shape to ship freely.

Oats rallied quite briskly for a time, but the trade volume was small, with no new developments either in the cash trade or in the pit. Deliveries of oats were quite liberal, and practically the entire rye stock at Chicago was delivered out. Rye prices advanced sharply, and for the first time in a long while showed some independence of wheat.

LONDON STOCKS OFF THIS WEEK DUE TO ELECTION RESULTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8—The stock exchange was adversely affected, due to the election results this week, and a general decline occurred, though there was little selling. The Mexicans were also lower on revolutions news.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

	£	S.	D.	Ch'ge*
War Loan 5% 1929-47	100	5	—	5
Brit Celanese pf	..	11	9	— ¼
do ordy	..	8	3	
Courtaulds	..	3	2	6 — 1½
Dunlop Rubber ordy	..	..	9	.+ ½
Ang-Am Corp So Africa	..	1	6	6 — 1
De Beers Cons dfd	..	11	17	6 — 7½
Rand Mines Ltd	..	3	2	9 — 1¼
Ang-Am Oil Ltd	..	3	9	.— 1
Brit Contr Ltd pf	..	..	6	3
do ordy	..	..	5	6+ ¼
Royal Dutch ordy (sub)	..	34	10	.—15
Shell Trad & Trans ordy	..	3	18	.— 1
Radio Corp of Am	..	..	14	9+
do pf	..	..	16	9— ¼

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8—The keenness of the stock exchange disappointment in the result of the elections was evidenced by a generally marking down of securities. A majority of the members of the stock exchange have pronounced conservative tendencies and the "house" had confidently expected the return of Mr. Baldwin with a clear majority of between 30 and 40. After the result was announced and conservative election stock fell, the price of British Government stocks, home railway stocks, and industrial stocks fell also.

The Conversion Loan declined £1 7s. 6d. to £76 5s. and the 5 per cent War Loan declined to £100 5s. Home rails and colliery companies also suffered because the nationalization of both these industries is a leading plank in the Labor program. It was noticed, however, by brokers who wanted these securities for their customers, that very little stock was obtainable and lower prices were generally attributed to precautionary measures on the part of jobbers.

In the foreign exchange market a mixed tendency was noticeable. The dollar rate went unfavorably to sterling, as did the value of Canadian, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Czechoslovak, Jugoslav and Austrian currencies. On the other hand, French and Belgian francs lost value, probably owing to the feeling that the election result is likely to widen the gap between the French and British foreign policies.

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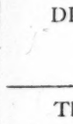
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Crown Hotel
Narragansett Hotel
Hospital Trust Building
Samos.....Market Square
Staples.....131 Weybosset St.

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THE TECHNICAL STORE
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A Department Store Catering to Discriminating People Who Appreciate the Happy Combination of Correct Style, Assured Quality and Distinct Savings.

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for Men and Women
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James L. Ruff.....Tutwiler Hotel
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We sell everything that men wear.
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ARKANSAS

Fort Smith (Continued)

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Beautifully Engraved Christmas Greeting Cards
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The Post Office News Stand, Cor. Forsythe and Hogan Sts.

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SMARTEST FASHIONS IN MILLINERY
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Lamas'.....44 Bull St.
Lamas'.....44 Whitaker St.
Lamas'.....33 Broughton St., E.

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The Kenton Hotel.....420 W. Walnut St.
The Tyler Hotel.....Third and Jefferson Sts.
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LOUISIANA

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George Wallace..Cor. Royal and Canal Sts.
News Stand.....St. Charles Hotel

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Rogers Book Store.....57 Haywood St.

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Over Sixty Different Departments replete at all seasons with the Prevailing Fashions—
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MODERATE PRICES
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OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City (Continued)

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Hotel Tulsa 3rd & Cincinnati
Sam Miller News Stand 3rd & Boulder
Abe Goodman 120 S. Main
M. G. Cohen 207 So. Main
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CONSISTENT SAVING
in the
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
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TULSA, OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA

Tulsa (Continued)

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

An Out-Size in Symphonies

London, Nov. 20

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

STRAUSS, the program told us, spent exactly 100 days on "An Alpine Symphony," but this period may have been occupied mostly with the pen and paper part of the work. We know that Mozart could finish a composition to the last detail while his manuscript paper remained perfectly blank. Some composers, of course, have reversed this process by completing their manuscript to the last detail while their minds remained perfectly blank. Richard Specht, a recognized authority on Strauss, states that the "Alpine Symphony" was sketched out in 1911, but put aside for three years to give place to other works, chiefly "Ariadne" and "The Legend of Joseph." It was taken up again toward the end of 1914 and finished on Feb. 8, 1915. Excepting the suite from "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," which was not altogether new, the "Alpine Symphony" is the first Strauss novelty to be heard in London since the war.

Richard Strauss is one of the very few living composers to whom a critic can apply that abused word "genius" without fearing afterward that he has committed a faux pas. The talented, like the poor, we always have with us, but the generation is fortunate that can count a genius. Strauss thinks in terms of music as easily as the ordinary man breathes, and since Wagner contemporary German composers have failed, rather conspicuously, to do more than set off his remarkable superiority. Richard II is the last of a great line, and without him, it might almost be said, German music would be a republic. Austria, of course, claims the revolutionary Schönberg.

Two Influences

Romain Rolland draws attention to two influences in the life of Strauss: that of Alexander Ritter—to whom he has shown much gratitude—and his travels in the south of Europe. Ritter was a nephew of Wagner and his music is practically unknown outside Germany. He is often discussed in Bülow's and Liszt's letters and, according to Strauss, was the first composer to introduce Wagnerian methods into the lied.

"Before I met him," Strauss says, "I had been brought up on strictly classical lines: I had lived entirely on Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, and had just been studying Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, and Brahms. It is to Ritter alone I am indebted for my knowledge of Liszt and Wagner; it was he who showed me the importance of the writings and works of these two masters in the history of art. It was he who by years of lessons and kindly counsel made me a musician of the future (Zukunftsmusiker), and set my feet on a road where now I can walk unaided and alone. . . ."

Since the time when Strauss first visited Rome and Naples, bringing back with him the symphonic fantasia "Aus Italien," he has told Romain Rolland—longed for the warmth and light of Italy, and the great French critic happily likens him to the musician dreamt of by Nietzsche. He seems to hear ringing in his ears "the prelude of a deeper, stronger music, perhaps a more wayward and mysterious music; a music that is super-German, which, unlike other music, would not die away, nor pale, nor grow dull beside the blue and wanton sea, and the clear Mediterranean sky; a music super-European, which would hold its own even by the dark sunsets of the desert. . . ."

Alps With a German Accent

There is much in the work of Strauss and Nietzsche—both "supermen"—that throws light on the Germany of 1914, and to many listeners the date of "An Alpine Symphony" is not by any means its least interesting feature.

The "program" on which Strauss built his music is described my humorists as "a personally conducted tour," but to reach the summit of the Alps he has specified for the assistance of "at least" 18 first violins, 16 seconds, 12 violas, 10 cellos, 8 basses, and in addition to the customary woodwind and brass, a heckelphone, 4 tenor tubas, 2 bass tubas, 4 trumpets, 2 harps—4 if possible—organ, celesta, the usual percussion complete with cow-bells, wind-machine and thunder-machine. Hidden "behind," he asks for 12 horns, 2 trumpets and 2 trombones. And the same number of instruments, of course, are required to bring him down to his villa again. For it is obvious to the hearer that the Alps are not Swiss, but those of Bavaria, which can be seen from the composer's windows at Garmisch. They are Alps with a German accent.

When Strauss asked for this imposing army of orchestral couriers, perhaps he had in mind the old lines:

The King of France went up the hill
With twenty thousand men;
The King of France came down the hill
And ne'er went up again.

No composer could ask for such an orchestra a second time.

Of "An Alpine Symphony" Strauss himself has said—and the saying has been much quoted—"I have for once wished to compose as a cow gives milk." The thematic material is so bare in its diatonic simplicity, so trite and ordinary in character, that some will say the composer has given us skimmed milk. But admirers claim that this simplicity is intentional, that the themes are purposely colorless—the cream, so to speak, is in the way they are handled and the skill with which, as organic parts, they are worked and developed into a whole. Strauss' technical skill and command over his material have always been consummate. He is a musical master builder and has—in words which an English critic, borrowing from Pater, once applied to him—"that architectural conception of work which foresees the end in the beginning and never loses sight of it, and in every part is conscious of all the rest, till the last sentence does but, with undiminished vigor, unfold and justify the first." Reviewing, after one hearing, "An Alpine Symphony" as a whole, there seems, however, a marked disparity between its quality and quantity. Art is not always on the side of the big battalions, as one was rather sharply reminded by Debussy's "Iberia" (No. 2 of "Images" for Orchestra), which was played at the same concert. At a rehearsal of the first performance Strauss is reported to have exclaimed: "At last I have learned to score." Many admirers, however, will prefer the scoring he gave us before he had learned. But perhaps by now Strauss has realized that the right way to compose symphonies is not the milky way.

Mr. Aylmer Buesst must be warmly congratulated on his courage in tackling such a difficult work at his first orchestral concert. Considering the English system of rehearsals, his conducting was admirable.

© George Maillard Kesslere, New York

Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 7

FIRST and last, Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez, the contralto, is, according to my study of her, a voice. From the time I heard her in opera in Boston, before the war, to when I listened to her in recital just lately, she has been, as I judge her, an artist interested most of all in vocal tone, style, and execution.

She would scarcely accept my summing-up, I fancy, in an extreme meaning; certainly she would not, if I were to imply that as a singer she is all sound and no sense. But she has little objection, I am sure, to her work being regarded from any standpoint, however frank, that is rational. And I doubt if anybody could be more critical of her than she is of herself.

That she likes the give-and-take of discussion, I learned on a certain day 10 years ago, when talking with her on the stage of the Boston Opera House, under precisely what circumstances I do not recall, though I think it was at the close of a rehearsal of some sort. Recent evidence on the point I got when I went to see her at her hotel here one morning last month, soon after her arrival from Europe for the American concert season.

Technicalities

A voice, I said, is what she has always seemed to me. In justification of my view, I might note her referring, in the course of my call, to her New York studio, which she is presently reopening, as one of her chief concerns. Only those singers, I have found, maintain studios who are pretty deeply engrossed in the mechanics of their art. More closely to the matter still, I could quote a remark or two she made on the problem of placement, and could show what importance she attaches to this and to other technicalities.

So, first and last, Mme. d'Alvarez is a voice; or, in broader phrase, a glorious sonority. To go back to where my observations of her work began—to November, 1913, when the Boston Opera opened its concluding season, she sang for the first time in my hearing as Carmela in "Jewels of the Madonna." What I had to say, when reviewing the performance, by way of positive approval of her, was that she brought to the company a contralto voice of beautiful quality. Later in the winter, when she appeared as Amneris in "Aida," the thing I chiefly commented upon was her singing in the second act, in the contralto solo which follows the soprano and contralto duet. In my paragraph about her, I said that I could remember no other singer who gave forth the top note of exit so well in tune as she gave it. At the present moment, having heard many an Amneris since, I believe I can affirm that her management of the difficult little exploit remains for me unsurpassed.

Rehearsals

Some light on the significance of the walking-off note which the composer prescribes for the contralto in this scene, I received from Mme. d'Alvarez on the day of my call.

"I dislike rehearsals," laughed she. "But," she added, becoming serious, "how necessary they are! In them you make sure of details. And there, let me tell you, is where singers find their real task. For in detail, expression resides. To what extent you perfect it, to that extent you put humanity into your interpretation."

Precisely what she meant, I will not attempt to determine. I shall suppose, however, it is in line with some sculptor's maxim—was he a Greek?—to the effect that the real job is in touching up the statue with the thumbnail, after, to ordinary comprehension, it is completed.

In December, 1913, Mme. d'Alvarez appeared at the Boston Opera in "Samson and Delilah." What I wrote about her singing of the part of Delilah then I could write about her singing of songs and arias in her recital of two weeks ago—that her voice is incomparably rich and exact. Possibly I should have to grant that for sheer opulence of tone, she can be matched in one instance; and for volume of tone in another. But for steadiness of intonation I doubt if she can be excelled by any other contralto.

In January, 1914, Mme. d'Alvarez appeared at the Boston Opera in "Louise" and in February in "Gioconda" and in "Carmen." To me, she continued to distinguish herself as a vocalist; and as I put it down in black and white at the time, so, too, I hold recollection of it. "Gioconda," with her as Laura, was a fine piece of Italian music; "Carmen," with her in the title rôle, was an extraordinary singing exhibition.

Voice, however, as I indicated at the outset, must not be too narrowly defined in relation to her. For not only is her production of sound remarkable, but her declamation is also of the highest order. In opera or in concert, her texts are clearly spoken.

"Words that a nation has used for centuries," she said to me, "artists use in a new way and with them thrill people."

The schools she prefers are, I believe, the French, the Italian, the Spanish and the English. "Were I to begin singing the songs of Schubert and Brahms," she explained, "I should color them with Latin thought. And then where should I be? But if there is anything more I can do to make the public like my singing, I'll do it."

Possibilities of Modern Music

By ERNST BRANDT

EVERY friend of music knows how late a start the real development of music had. Although music can be traced back several thousand years B. C., it was then on a very low plane of development, compared with the plastic arts and architecture. When the Egyptians had already built their pyramids, when the Greeks could call their own the greatest works of sculpture by first-class artists, when even in the art of painting very substantial results had been achieved, men were still producing simple one-voice melodies on primitive instruments. No means were extant for preserving these melodies for later generations.

Music was an art of the moment. Hence musical research is almost exclusively a matter of conjecture and supposition. It is, therefore, possible to obtain only an approximate picture of the state of early musical culture. Only with the introduction of written notes, of rhythmic notation, and finally of polyphony there began a new, important era in the history of music: the early season of vocal counterpoint, then the lied accompanied instrumentally, and finally instrumental music itself. While Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Dürer, Michelangelo, Raphael, and others had reached the summit of achievement, we were glad, in music, to possess a Hans Sachs.

Beginning with this period, with Palestrina and Monteverdi, music progresses with rapid strides. The formal and musical means of expression have grown so rapidly that music has been able, in the few remaining centuries, to reach the same height of development as have the other arts.

This striking growth, especially in the last century since Beethoven, has, of course, a very natural cause. The introduction of the piano and the relative ease with which such an instrument can be obtained has made it possible for an ever-increasing number of people to devote themselves to the cultivation of music. For many people, art becomes significant only when they can handle it themselves, whether with success or without.

Suppose now that a greater mass of people take up the study of the development of modern music and that present composers continue to work with the zeal of the last decade, then there will be opened possibilities for the development of music which promise a growth never imagined.

Harmonic Possibilities

One who studies the books on harmony by Riemann, Schönberg, or Karg-Elert will soon become aware of the possibilities of exploitation which the field of harmony alone offers. Until now, this field has been utilized only partially. The wealth of color in the chords is so manifold that it is altogether impossible to write down anything definite about them. The composer must feel the correct application, for theory accomplishes nothing in this case. Most composers have certain favorite combinations of chords which they frequently use in their works. Thus Chopin, Brahms, Grieg, Schönberg, can easily be recognized by their harmonies.

But there are signs of changes also in the field of the instrumental counterpoint. Certain figures which were formerly used, and which could be practiced and played according to a mechanical pattern, yield more and more to irregular figures that cannot be forced into a system. By forsaking empty phrases which partake of the nature of studies and which are repeated always in a definite rhythm, the composer attains greater individual form, which conforms, measure by measure, to the musical thought. This can be the only correct method of contrapuntal composition, even from the æsthetic point of view.

Hand in hand with this fact goes, of course, a fundamental change in our whole technique of instrumental music, which must unreservedly conform to the higher requirements. The elaboration must be no longer physical but mental, for only in this way can anything be expected for the future. Hence the modern pedagogues (Teichmüller) have arrived at this fundamental point of modern technique.

Modification of musical form has ever played an important part, and today as ever the highest law is independence of form. Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Brahms—they all have, according to their own requirements, transgressed the boundaries of the existing form, without, however, disfiguring that form. Just as the symphonic poem represents an elaboration and fulfillment first of the overture and then of the sonata form, there may shortly appear another development which will absorb our whole attention. Liszt shows us in his B-minor sonata for piano the possibility of using three themes instead of two, and there already exist forms of phantasy which, on account of their wealth of contrast, contain even more themes. On the other hand, Schönberg, in his six pieces for piano, displays forms containing but a few measures.

It should not be overlooked that the introduction and use of a piano with third and quarter notes, which will surely come in the near future, will open up vast possibilities. This new instrument will rapidly force the art into entirely new channels.

Service of the Modernists

A piece of music is the product of the imagination and feeling of the composer. It is rendered by a second person related to the composer in feeling, and is listened to by a third person, very often an outsider. The executant, who by means of material notes, and an instrument in many respects still imperfect, endeavors to penetrate the work can have only a feeling approaching that of the composer. A listener whose feeling is inferior to that of the more developed composer and player and whose musical sense has yet to be perfected, is farthest removed from the composition. He must not, therefore, automatically and with a shrug of the shoulder dispose of music he does not understand, but he must cultivate an understanding of it and strive to enter into the intentions of the composer. It is indispensable for him first to enlarge his knowledge of the theory and form of modern music.

And so it is that many composers are far in advance of the general understanding of music, and we are indebted to them for having the courage, despite all adverse criticism, to lead us along new paths. Schönberg, Bartók, Hindemith, Ravel, Scriabin—these are composers of the very first order who need not be ashamed to have their names listed side by side with our classics. And how long before they, too, will be counted among the classics?

A Word for the Guitar

By FULLERTON WALDO

AN ENGLISH correspondent has just sent me a letter in praise of the guitar, which appeared in The New Statesman and was from the pen of Frederic Fawcett of Vienna. The writer pointed out that in Vienna the guitar is "played"—not merely thrummed or strummed—in almost every home; that the city boasts a guitar orchestra of fourscore (counting in assistant strings and wind), and that when a guitar virtuoso came to Vienna, though the word of his advent merely circulated in cafés, a great throng turned out to hear him. He concludes an eloquent plea by asking why, in England, the guitar seems to have fallen on evil days, though Stradivarius thought it not beneath his noble art to fashion the instrument, and such maestri as Paganini and Berlioz gladly played upon it.

Raymond Walters, dean of Swarthmore College and historian of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Pa., calls my attention to the fact that the guitar was in favor at that little Moravia, upon the Lehigh River, in the eighteenth century. A small New England girl, while a student at the Moravian Seminary, in 1787, confided to her diary: "Here I am taught music, both vocal and instrumental. I play the guitar twice a day.' She told how, "after we are in bed, one of the ladies, with guitar and voice, serenades us to sleep." The girls kept a "Journal of Daily Events," and an entry of July 10, 1788, reads: "Sister Sulamith entertained us sweetly with her guitar." Again, on Aug. 17: "early in the morning we were awakened by the sound of the guitar." The Moravians, of course, were in constant harmonious communion with Germany and Vienna, where the guitar had the sincere affection alike of the exalted and the lowly, and in Bethlehem, John Antis, a wheelwright, was pointed out by his musican neighbors as a man who had played in a Vienna orchestra under the famous Haydn himself.

Septimus Winner of Philadelphia was a guitar teacher, and he was author of a celebrated and popular method for the instrument. But his more enduring fame has depended on his composition of the ballad, "Listen to the Mocking Bird." For that unpremeditated warble, according to no less an authority than Henry T. Finck, he received the princely emolument of $35. But the publishers are said to have made $3,000,000 from the sale of the song.

Mr. Fawcett, in the letter to which reference has been made, says: "If the rather contemptuous feeling of the English for the guitar is right, one wonders why the instrument is so popular in all countries where music is part of the life of the people." Doubtless the most important factor in keeping the instrument from oblivion in America today is the college musical club, in which guitars appear in the percussive company of banjos or mandolins.

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Christmas Presents

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Decanter, red and white, cut design; $25.
Red glass mug with "Remember Me" in gilt; $4.
Pair red glass jars with stoppers, grape designs; $45 the pair.
Red glass mug, grape design; $12.
Vase with flaring top, chased landscape and deer; $60.
Vase with chased design of grapes and a galloping horse; $75.
Fruit dish on standard, cut lozenge design around rim; $60.

Amber Glass

Pair covered compotes; $100 the pair.
Pair decanters, chased design of rose, shamrock and thistle; $125 the pair.
Perfume bottle, heavily cut; $45.
Pair tall urn shaped covered compotes; $100.

Turquoise Blue Glass

Salt cellars; $2.50 each.
Four large candle sticks; $200 the set of four.
Pair of perfume bottles; $50 and $60.
Blue vases; $15, $25 and $60 the pair.
Pair of colored jam dishes, stem covers; $50 the pair.
Vase in shape of a hand holding a cornucopia; $12.

Sapphire Blue

Three decanters, cut stoppers, painted porcelain labels on chains; $75 set of three.
Horn shaped vase, mounted on metal and on a marble base; $50.
Pair decanters, labels in gilt; $50.
Set of four sauce bottles, labels painted in gilt—Soy, Ketchup, Anchovy, Kyan; $60 the set.

Apple Green

Pair perfume bottles, gold arabesques, stoppers in shape of dogwood blossoms in white glass; $50 the pair.
Pair of horn vases, on marble bases with metal gloved hand; $100 the pair.
Pair of slender necked vases, green and gold; $35 pair.
Vase, or lamp base; $25.

Opaque White Glass

Compote on high square base; $60.
Oval box, metal rim and ring handles; $35.
Pair bottles, decorated in blue and gold; $30.
Opal glass powder box, decorated in gold; $15.

Fourth Floor, Old Building

THE HOME FORUM

Aboard Ship With Moby Dick

"THE Orofino." I stepped aboard with a black satchel in one hand and a book under the other arm. My watch was an hour early in these parts, so there was a long wait ere the vessel sailed. Finding a sunny spot on deck, and fixing the seat so I could look over the vast expanse of water that made a highway to the sea, I opened the book and began to read. Soon I was entranced with the amazing eloquence of the writer; and I laughed within myself heartily at his predicament at "The Spouter Inn," with his strange bedfellow the harpooner. The sermon in the strange chapel so related me to the fortunes of Jonah that I became oblivious of time and place. In fact, the gusto of the book picked me up and transported me away in that whimsical and fantastic manner which is the fashion of dreams.

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Within the space of an hour I had mentally gone aboard the "Pequod" led by "Ishmael" and "Queeqeg" into the presence of that unforgettable crew of whom Captain Ahab was chief. Despite the warm sun a strange coldness seized me "when on that shivering winter's night the Pequod thrust her vindictive bows into the cold, malicious waves"; strange excitement danced within my veins at the thought of this Whaler setting out upon another tempestuous term; and by the time I was acquainted with the solid bronze of Captain Ahab which bore so many marks of a whaler's elemental strife at sea, and the solemn whimsicalities and incoherences of that outlandish prophet of the wharves, Elijah—well, I had not noticed the stir aboard the "Orofino" and the fact was that we were in full complement and gliding out to the open sea.

My trip, indeed, was short, but never has it been my experience before to make passage with so little of the landsman's customary disturbance. I was more aboard the "Pequod" than on the deck of the "Orofino." It was the shouting of orders as the "Orofino" veered to make the wharf for landing that roused me from my excited reverie with the Whaler. And, picking up my satchel, I made straight for the hotel upon the island which was to be my domicile for a few days.

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There surrounded by the sparkle of the sea I finished Melville's "Moby Dick" at a rush and with an avidity that has become an abiding memory. Say what you will, that is a remarkable book. It added to my sea-change something that was rich and strange. Forthwith I state the case.

I was caught in the fascination of a quest that entangled and enthralled me. Now there is something human there, something that clings to the heart. The quest in this case was so intense and powerful that nothing else seemed to matter. Not that the adventure had the same fiery intensity all through the book. Rather otherwise. There are hours when the story proceeds on a level track: Then it sweeps forward again for a space. Think of the thrill in this:

"Instantly the ship careens over on her side; every bolt in her starts like the nail-heads of an old house in frosty weather; she trembles, quivers, and nods her frightened mast-heads to the sky."

It is a most exciting adventure.

Another charm of the book is a very baffling symbolism. The quest is for a White Whale; but is Moby Dick really a Whale? I have not satisfied myself on that point. Melville above everything else was a dreamer. In true dreamer's fashion he climbs a ladder. The reader can feel that process. All at once he is wrapped away into a strange phantasy akin to a bit of oblivion! Conrad has made novels out of a man and a ship; and one cannot read them without feeling that the ship symbolizes the indomitable energy, the quenchless spirit of men at their highest and best. They who go down to the sea in ships of Conrad's making see many wonders to remind them of the soaring hopes and conquering energies of mankind. But to go a-whaling with Melville in "Moby Dick" is to become one with the Quest.

The touch of literary immortality lies upon "Moby Dick." I do not know whether to call the style shocking or surprising: it is both. The writing is full of dashes and hyphens. The amazing bursts of eloquence and spurts of rhetorical gusto carry one along with periodic exaltation. One reader, at least, felt like the feminine auditor who praised her favorite preacher thus: "I like the moment when it is all over!"

For the reading of some books there is just one right place. What I am sure about is that there are books to read at sea; and "Moby Dick" is one of them.

J. M.

To Nevada

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surely, you have deserved,
A poem dedicated to you alone,
To whom I came, almost in tears.
In your wide house there seemed no nook
To shelter me, for it was big,
And lone, and vast.
The mountains threatened me,
The plain escaped before my feet.
The neons were windy, gray and long.

But oh, those tender evenings, late
With playing colors lit,
And stars a-glow, gave comfort then.
You said to me, "Look up,
Behold those mountains, you are bred
As high as they; outmatch them with
Your long, courageous gaze.
And they will meet it with their kingly eye."
You said, "Behold this plain,
Its space cannot outrun your soul's
Great breadth. Expand to meet its spaciousness."

Margaret Troili Campbell.

The Natural Origin of Mosaic

Why is it, when in June the luxuriant young bracken first drops its fully developed fronds, so that frond touches frond, many overlapping, forming a billowy expanse of vivid green, hiding, or all but hiding, the brown or red soil beneath—why is it the eyes rest with singular satisfaction on it? It is not only because of the colour, nor the beauty of contrast where the red floor of last year's beech leaves is seen through the fresh verdure, and of dark red-boled pines rising from the green sea of airy fronds. Colours and contrasts more beautiful may be seen, and the pleasure they give is different in kind.

Here standing amid the fern, where it had at last formed that waving surface and was a little above my knees, it seemed to me that the particular satisfaction I experienced was due to the fine symmetrical leafing of the surface, the minute subdivision of parts which produced an effect similar to that of a mosaic floor. When I consider other surfaces, on land or water, I find the same gratification in all cases where it is broken or marked out or fretted in minute, more or less orderly subdivisions. The glass-like or oily surface of water, where there are no reflections to bring other feelings in, does not hold or attract but rather wearies the sight; but it is no sooner touched to a thousand minute crinkles by the wind, than it is looked at with refreshment and pleasure. The bed of a clear stream, with its pavement of minute variegated pebbles and spots of light and shade, pleases in the same way. The sight rests with some satisfaction even on a stagnant pond covered with green duckweed; but the satisfaction is less in this case on account of the extreme minuteness of the parts and the too great smoothness.

The roads and open spaces in woods in October and November are delightful to walk in when they are like richly variegated floors composed of small pieces, and like dark floors inlaid with red and gold of beech and oak leaves. Numberless instances might be given, and we see that the effect is produced even in small objects, as, for instance, in scaly fishes and in serpents. It is the minutely segmented textures of the serpent which, with the colour, gives it its wonderful richness. For the same reason a crocodile bag is more admired than one of cowhide, and a book in buckram looks better than one in cloth or even vellum.

The old Romans must have felt this instinctive pleasure of the eye very keenly when they took such great pains over their floors. I was strongly impressed with this fact at Silchester when looking at the old floors of rich and poor houses alike which have been uncovered during the last two or three years. They seem to have sought for the effect of mosaic even in the meaner habitations, and in passages and walks, and when tesserae could not be had they broke up common tiles into small square fragments and made their floors in that way. Even with so poor a material, and without any ornamentation, they did get the effect sought, and those ancient fragments of floors made of fragments of tiles unburied after so many centuries, do actually more gratify the sight than the floors of polished oak or other expensive material which are seen in our mansions and palaces. . . .

The sheet of fern fronds, on account of this staying effect on the vision, increases what we see, so that a surface of a dozen square yards of fern seems more in extent than half an acre of smooth-shaven lawn, or the large featureless floor of a skating-rink or ball-room.—W. H. Hudson, in "Hampshire Days."

New England Landscape

On a sepia ground
Shot with orange light,
The pines
In blue-black lines;
And birches, slender,
Diagonal, and white,
Stencil compact designs.
The inevitable wall,
As it leaves the woods,
Breaks to a sprawl
Of separate stones,
Echoing the tones
Of sepia and orange
With high-lights
Of chrome and red,
Until they find a bed
In the splotched lilac
Of the meadow,
Or chill to blue in shadow
In the valley's cupped palm
Lies a handful of ripening grain.
And, riding the high blue calm
Over Monadnock,
A decorous cloud
Is slowly unwinding its skein.

—Du Bose Heyward, in Poetry.

Of Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He who hath seen her is not free,
But is constrained to song.
Lost is the blind tranquillity
That served him long.
As dark beneath the snows there stir
The rivulets of spring,
Through him who hath given his eyes to her
Runs a disquieting.

Yet let him look on beauty, though
Unease be in the sight.
When, in a woodland, melts the snow
There rise to light
Freed waters; so a singing word
May loose the world, while he
Who looks on beauty and is stirred,
Shall, in the end, be free.

T. Morris Longstreth.

"The Enchanted Mesa." From a Painting by Oscar B. Jacobson

MR. JACOBSON is not satisfied with simple representative art. He goes deeper than a mere reproduction of the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, the plains of Oklahoma and Texas, or the mountains of Colorado and Montana. From his many years of roaming over these states he has the west in his blood, and so has become her interpreter.

With him, nature is a stimulus, but never the master. He is not tyrannized by actual rocks, trees, or hills. A Jacobson picture is the scene, plus the rich emotion of the true artist, the intelligence that can look at things largely, and the tempered, disciplined nature that makes him a suitable instrument for the art.

"Modern art," says Mr. Jacobson, "is not representative art—it is pure art. Just as in music one progresses from folk songs to an understanding of chamber music and symphonies, so in painting do we pass from photographic reproductions of places to a much higher form of art, that which appeals to the emotions through the medium of color."

His work may best be explained in terms of music, for he leads one to the world of abstract beauty, through his orchestral compositions in color.

Critics have called his "Enchanted Mesa" the "Largo," for this picture induces the same mood that a lover of noble music feels when the Largo movement from Dvořák's New World Symphony is played. In "The Garden of Allah," a study of the Arizona desert, by moonlight painted in shades of blue, a monotonous tone is struck. This, his religious picture, may be compared to an old Gregorian chant. His Oklahoma landscapes are painted in the same mood in which the plains Indians produced their mournful chants.

But Mr. Jacobson's pictures are not all serious. He has a great variety of moods, a wide range of interest in his subject matter, too. In a collection of his recent work there are pictures of mountains, as well as those of plains and deserts. "The Skirmish Line," showing the fight between the elements and the pines near the timber line, is especially strong. He has a few water pieces also, his studies of the South Canadian River being typically Oklahoman.

As an interpreter of the west, Mr. Jacobson is singularly well fitted, for he has traveled over its great expanse since he was a child. In his opinion, this kind of apprenticeship is necessary before an artist can give through his personality a true understanding of the scenes he pictures.

At the Foot of England

The sea is alive with wind today, so gentle a wind that it lifts the waters lovingly and brings them around the heavy, square old granite rocks—heaped one upon another in strangely fantastic shapes—with an easy movement, like a lady raising some precious thing toward the sun on gracious hands and laying it down again very carefully. And all about the edge of the water is a frill of silver lace, with something green and shining beneath; and a little way out, where the bigger waves move heavily, the green changes to the purple of heather and a blue much deeper than the color of the sky.

Blackberries, bracken, gorse, heather, butterflies and bees. This is the Cornish coast where England begins and ends. I like to think that the first and last breath of England is glorious. Here is a wren, and there a robin; on this warm rock an orange dragonfly is resting, and over there a field of stooks ready for harvesting. And never a sound save the crackle of the bracken in the sunshine, the incessant chirp of grasshoppers, and the fizz of the foam below.

Below are caves running deep into the heart of the rocks, once smugglers' caves, with a mass of seaweed at the mouth and a tangle of rose bushes and bracken somewhere far back in the fields where the little exit lies hidden. Today these caves are lined with maidenhair ferns hanging from the jagged roofs, and green fronds of wondrous length and shape, land seaweed vying in beauty with that of the sea; and as you speak an echo runs round and about as the echo of the tales that have come down through the years and have slowly melted away with the passing of time.

There goes the boat bound for the Scilly Isles, shining like silver and sitting gracefully on the water; there go the great white gulls, and the black-backed "Mackerel Catchers"; there goes the pilchard fleet far out toward the horizon, busy after the week-end rest; and beyond, slowly it seems, because of the distance between, an Atlantic liner bids farewell to the Cornish coast and heads for the ocean.

A Capital of Story Land

Merten epitomizes all that is peaceful and contented in this wonderful land of the Swiss. To come here on a summer afternoon straight out of the world of motors and air machines is to say,—"I have dipped into the past!" That is how it is in Merten even to the least imaginative. Merten is a yesterday, a long gone yesterday, and content to be.

It is only a hazy memory in Merten that all through the Middle Ages dukes and princes and kings grappled for supremacy about the shores of its lake and against its splendid walls. But the atmosphere is that of centuries ago, and from some winding, narrow street might emerge any minute folk clad in the habiliments of an earlier day.

In the market square plays the old fountain as it has played for many and many a year. Of quaint and curious stonework and fantastic imagery, it is in itself a beckoner to the past. About it gathered Merten's women folk of the thirteenth century for a bit of gossip on a summer afternoon, even as they gather there today. Flower-bearing vines twine about the fountain, exuding the same fragrance as then. Up and down the cobbled way rattle cart and barrow, and the shops are hidden away beneath stone galleries which extend from the houses out over the sidewalks.

And how fair and plenteous are the flowers! Never a stone cornice or window ledge which does not hold its tiny garden; and at the back of every home, almost, is a little garden of such beauty and fragrance as to seem just out of a story book. Indeed, old and quiet Merten is a capital of story-land. Turreted castle and wall and garden and lake are there, everything necessary to revivify the past. And in their small way the good folk of Merten have set the rest of the world an example. For they have symbolized the welding of the sword into the plowshare by filling in the olden moat which encircled the grim walls, and there cultivating gardens of plenteous yield!

Grafted

A pleasant task for me
Was offered by the wild pear-tree.
Beneath the bark, when with the sap
'twas wet,
In summer-time, a living twig I set:
And, through the cut, that shoot
Struck in the wood a root.
Though yet a wild stock, on its boughs
it bears
The luscious pears!

—Palladas, translated from the Greek by William C. Lawton.

"To Him That Overcometh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE goal of good, the crown of life, the full reward of well-doing, promised in the teaching of Christ Jesus and prominent in the revelation of John, the beloved disciple, was clearly and definitely contingent on the human struggle to gain spiritual ascendancy, to be victorious over false material conditions. The claims of sin and self, of disease and suffering, of discordant surroundings, of poverty, ignorance, want, and woe of all kinds, are shown throughout the pages of the Bible to be rightly and effectively overcome by turning to God for help; and this in every conceivable form of human emergency or need.

For many generations the Israelites had groaned under the yoke of bondage to the Egyptians. Dwelling in the belief of slavery, their sorrows were multiplied, and their tasks increased. But the day came when Moses was led to look upon the whole situation as opposed to God's will; to remember that they were God's children, and that He could guide them out of their hard surroundings, if they would only trust Him, and be obedient to His law. Fear, distrust, doubt, impatience, and disobedience made their final attainment of the good they looked for of slow fulfillment. When at last they had grown into a higher understanding of God's demands, and obeyed them, they overcame the enemies in their path, and possessed the promised land.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 131), "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power;" and again, on page 134, "There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance." It is this power we must evoke, not in the endeavor to put down the claims of sin only, as scholastic theology has taught, but in every phase of life showing itself to be unlike good.

In Mrs. Eddy's reiteration of the gospel of good news and the demonstration of the healing Christ through Christian Science, saving from sickness as well as from sin, we are enjoined to come out from the bondage in which modern civilization has gripped sick humanity in its firm hold. Why is it that we are so slow to turn from the slavery imposed by so-called laws of physical suffering? Christian Science teaches that it is both our privilege and our duty to take up the warfare with the carnal mind, and strive to overcome sickness and sorrow,—discord of every kind,—until we attain to the freedom of health and holiness through the realization of man as the spiritual image and likeness of God, Spirit, the only cause and creator.

Moses and Joshua, as leaders of God's people, realized that every human need which made itself felt in the long years of journeying, could be overcome by claiming the loving care and protection of God. In like manner we find the prophets, or men of God as they were called, demonstrating that inharmonious conditions had their natural remedy in a higher understanding of God. Elisha, for instance, healed waters which caused land to be barren; delivered a poor woman's two sons from being bondsmen, by multiplying the pot of oil; restored to life the Shunammite's son; made harmless the poisoned pottage; multiplied the loaves of barley and the ears of corn, to feed famine-stricken people; healed Naaman the Syrian of leprosy; and caused the iron ax-head, accidentally dropped into the river Jordan, to float.

In that wonderful epitome of the Master's teaching called the Sermon on the Mount, the loving care and protection of the heavenly Father, and His ready response to the needs of all who would render sincere and loving obedience to His law,—that is, would acknowledge the fatherhood of God,—were portrayed in clear and unmistakable statements. Again and again, in every phase of his ministry, Christ Jesus demonstrated to the wondering people the omnipresence of good in the supply that was always ready to be poured out in abundance; whether in the form of food and clothing, health and harmony, the material requirements of daily life, or even the restoration of the human sense of life. The early Christians followed this teaching, and for nearly three centuries accepted it in its entirety. But, little by little, the Saviour's gospel was so adulterated that the childlike trust and confidence insisted on by Christ Jesus became more and more rare as the centuries passed, and materialism again shut out the great truths of the real relation of the Father-Mother God to His children.

The time came when the message of the healing Christ could again be given to the world. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, had lived near enough to God to be able to bear witness to the truth, to receive the revelation of that which had been lost sight of through unbelief. Through Christian Science we have the joy of knowing and of proving that we can overcome evil beliefs of all kinds. There is sure fulfillment in the promise so long unheeded: "And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

"Amanda" on the Ohio

She had been bred in the Virginia mountains and had come down into the great valley of the Ohio. She was familiar with the perils of the wilderness, and was not afraid of wildcats and Indians. Books were not plentiful in the backwoods of America, yet she had shed tears over the book which fashionable ladies in London were weeping over at the same time. I like to think that her emotions were up to date.

It was in 1798 that "The Children of the Abbey" was published. Four years later, my great-grandmother named her first-born daughter Amanda. She was one of a regiment of Amandas named after the best seller of the day. I take up "The Children of the Abbey" and am at once introduced to the tender-hearted Amanda. She is coming up the driveway in a chaise. When she reaches her nurse's cottage, she begins an apostrophe:

"'Hail, sweet asylum of my infancy. Hail, ye venerable trees. My happiest hours of childish gayety were passed beneath your shelter. Here unmolested may I wait till the rude storm of sorrow is overblown.' Such were the words of Amanda, as she turned down a little verdant lane to her nurse's cottage. A number of tender recollections rushing upon her mind rendered her almost unable to alight."

That was just like Amanda—she kept acting in that way all through the book. Amanda was beautiful to a fault, and most beautiful when in tears.

So the story goes on for several hundred pages. . . .

At last fortune favors the innocent, and all their enemies come to a bad end. The hero and the heroine are vindicated and there seems to be nothing to interfere with the wedding. One would suppose that Lord Mortimer would cheer up, but habit is too strong for him—and he once more bursts into tears.

"'These tears, these emotions, O Mortimer, what do they declare?' exclaimed Amanda. It was long before Lord Mortimer could compose his agitation in order to explain. Alternately he fell at the feet of Amanda, alternately he folded her to his bosom and asked his heart if the present happiness was real."

It was then that for the first time in the book Amanda did the sensible thing. "Amanda now made a strong effort to calm her own agitation in order to soothe Lord Mortimer into tranquillity; and at length she succeeded."

It is evident that if Amanda had made that strong effort at any time before, she could have straightened out her affairs. But then I remember that if the heroine of "The Children of the Abbey" had been endowed with ordinary common sense instead of being a creature of extraordinary sensibility, the book would never have reached the banks of the Ohio River, and my grandmother's name would not have been Amanda.—Samuel McChord Crothers, in "The Cheerful Giver."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923

EDITORIALS

Labor's Rise in Politics

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN has emerged from the general election in Great Britain with his protectionist policy utterly defeated. It was a policy in which he had the utmost faith and for which he put up such a courageous fight, freed from the rancor and bitterness that usually attend political warfare, that even his opponents are ready to acknowledge the high qualities of the man, his sincerity, his honesty, and his readiness to stand or fall by his convictions. Conscious of the need of drastic measures to provide work for the idle, to accelerate the wheels of industry and give employment to the 1,400,000 men and women who are now walking the streets, and encouraged by the dominions to establish a preference system that would knit the Commonwealth of Nations still closer together, he launched his proposals and left the electorate to take its choice. The choice was decisive. Free trade was the answer. And the party which he carried to the country with him returns to Parliament shorn of some of its most useful members and weakened to such an extent that it will be unable to carry through any measure to which there is united opposition.

Labor, on the other hand, has leaped higher than ever. With a few constituencies still to be heard from, it has obtained 192 seats against 144 which it had in the last Parliament, exceeding the expectations of its most sanguine supporters. The result is significant, for Labor is pledged to a capital levy, to the nationalization of industries, and to other radical changes which would completely overturn the existing state of things. Whether Labor will have an opportunity to test out the reforms it has consistently advocated it is difficult to say, but its enhanced membership in the House of Commons puts its power beyond dispute and arms it with a weapon it will be able to use with telling effect in the event of its uniting with the Liberals to form a government. As the Liberals are adamant in their opposition to the capital levy, and as Labor would be unwilling to yield to the free trade leaders the advantage it gained at the polls, the possibility of such a coalition appears remote.

The Liberals have come back with forty-three additional seats to their credit at the time of writing, a change probably due to the reconciliation between David Lloyd George, and Herbert H. Asquith—a reconciliation that was effected in a most dramatic way in a constituency on the banks of the Clyde—and to the dislike for tariff barriers which the country has apparently expressed. It is not too much to say that the Liberals would gladly welcome Labor in a combination to carry on the affairs of state, but the socialistic program, on which the Labor program is based, is believed to be too drastic for the Liberals to accept.

What, then, is likely to eventuate from the political complications now facing the country? The gulf between Liberals and Labor appears too vast to admit of bridging, and the possibility of a Liberal-Conservative coalition seems no less remote. It is likely, therefore, that the Conservative Government will either struggle along until it is defeated in Parliament, or cut short the struggle by substituting another leader for Mr. Baldwin and embark on a new program with the hope of recovering some of its losses. No matter which solution is decided upon, another general election in the near future seems inevitable. The Parliament just dissolved lasted about a year; the new House enters upon a less promising session.

Of the features of the election, one of the most striking is the increased number of women members, who now total eight, a result that signalizes the growing interest of women in politics and the confidence that the people have in their ability to advance the Nation's interests.

School Teachers and Their Pay

ON TUESDAY next, when the issue of equal pay for equal service of school teachers comes before the voters of Boston, Mass., on a referendum, a question of unusual interest will be decided. Opponents of the proposition put forward many objections, but on analysis it will always be found that they fail to take into account the basic fact that in reality equal service in any line of activity demands an equal reward. Upholders of the bill fully appreciate that, if a man is better qualified for and actually gives more service to a position than a woman, he is entitled to expect commensurate pay; but they fail to see why, also, if a woman proves her ability to an exceptional degree, she should not also obtain the advantage in the matter of remuneration. The decision really should be made on the quality and value of the individual service actually rendered, rather than with the slightest relationship to sex.

An examination of the arguments used by opponents of the equal pay proposal shows that this basic fundamental is almost entirely ignored. For example, the objections to the bill which have been sent out by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association to clubs and other organizations claim that the project will involve a greatly increased expenditure of money, that the law will not benefit the schools, that Boston women teachers already are getting more money than are the teachers in many other cities, and so on. Even if all these arguments are admitted, however, the primary fact still remains that they are all entirely outside the main question.

This main question is simply whether teachers doing equal work are entitled to equal pay, regardless of sex. If it be definitely established that a man is of greater value to a school than a woman, then he is entitled to more pay, and vice versa. If, however, as is the case in a number of instances at present, a woman, who is thoroughly capable and is demonstrating her ability indisputably, is filling exactly the same position as a man—who is not bringing to the work these particular qualities, for the supposed possession of which he is being paid—and yet is getting a considerably smaller salary than he is, then it should seem obvious that there is an urgent need for a drastic change of policy. The equal-pay-for-equal-service proposal means exactly what it says, and from this standpoint there are no arguments which can weigh in the least degree against it. The day has passed when a man could claim that the fact of his sex entitled him to privileges and considerations above those to which women were entitled. With the growing recognition of women's ability and capabilities, there is coming almost universally the equal acknowledgment that she is entitled to equal remuneration for equal services rendered.

A Plain Man Self-Revealed

ONE who reads the message given by President Coolidge to the world in his address before both houses of Congress, may easily imagine that the simple and direct phrases in which it is couched might have been written by the light of an oil lamp in the solitudes of the Vermont woods. Its directness is almost primitive, avoiding any possibility of confusion through phrasing or circumlocution. It is so plain that he who runs may read, and unique among state papers since the time of Abraham Lincoln. The realization is unavoidable that in this simplicity and directness are revealed the dominant characteristics of the plain man of the people who indited it and sent it broadcast to the people of the world. In it there is no offer of convenient compromise and no intimation of a desire to postpone until some future time a decision that eventually must be made. In the unequivocal phraseology of a man of action rather than mere promises, the President has revealed himself in the pure light of truthfulness and frankness.

There is need now for this complete understanding between the Chief Executive and the people of the United States, and between America, as its position is presumably defined by the President, and the people of other nations. The time has passed when evasions might be excused upon the theory that deception and delay might eventually combine to stifle unpleasant discussion. And with this passing there has come the time when intrepid and honest party leadership is needed. The conviction is that Mr. Coolidge has at once proved himself the unquestioned leader of the Republican Party. Few there must be who will hope, with the unfaltering statement of the faith of the President before them, to turn the tide of popular approval which surely has set in toward him.

The great issues of the day have all been clearly defined. It has not yet been made plain what Congress may do or attempt to do in running counter to the Coolidge program, but there remains no doubt as to what the attitude of the President will be when measures which he disapproves reach him, should such measures be indorsed by the legislators. There has been announced, with that lack of circumlocution which is everywhere noticeable in the message, a fairly defined plan of law enforcement. Those who have known Calvin Coolidge in the years of his progress from college to White House have no misgivings in respect to what he will undertake and what he will accomplish in the way of compelling obedience to the law. No overtures are made to those who have attempted, by hook or crook, to bring about the nullification of prohibition. It is enough for President Coolidge that it is the law of the land. With that settled, his course is made plain. That, in any analysis which he can make, is only political honesty.

It would be vain to suppose that the President, by thus simply taking his stand, has won his battle. He is far from the realization of complete victory. Crafty and designing enemies are encamped along his pathway. Personal ambition and intrenched privilege will form alliances against him and beset him upon every side. To be successful he must have the sympathetic and active support of all men and women who believe as he believes, and who see clearly and unselfishly as he sees. He has concealed nothing from his friends, or from his enemies. Unassumingly, and with becoming modesty, he has written his political, industrial, economic, and social platform in language sufficiently plain that every man, woman, and school child can read and understand it, and in doing this he has revealed himself in all the dignity of unadorned honesty and directness.

One's Home Town the Most Attractive

IT IS a commendable characteristic of the contented and happy individual that he likes best the things that are his own. From the small boy with his dog, to the grown man with his horse or his automobile, there are no more desirable possessions in all the world than those which he owns and of which he takes prideful care. And so it is with the country, state or city which we, wherever we may be, call home. Some other land or locality may possess beauties of climate or scenery which our own lacks, but for all this there exists that loyal admiration and affection which cannot be displaced or shaken. It has that appeal which cannot be resisted until new attachments have been formed and new ties cemented.

The wise observation has been made that it is well that all do not like the same things. Otherwise all would wish to live in the same country, in the same state, in the same city or town, and possibly in the same house. All would want to engage in the same occupations and indulge in the same pleasures at the same time. And perhaps all would dress alike and drive, or refuse to drive, the same kind of automobiles. But the difference in likes and dislikes makes the selective processes comparatively simple. The recruited denizen soon becomes the ardent champion and defender of the place of his voluntary or enforced choice. He soon is ready to agree with the solicitous inquirer who, on being told the name of his last place of residence, observes that "it is a good city to be from," in the conviction that his adopted home is a good city "to be at." In the conditions now prevailing all over the world, which the colleges and newspapers have had a large part in bringing about, men and women have found it necessary to adapt and readapt themselves to new conditions and new environments. It is interesting to observe how readily and how willingly they lend themselves to this process, and how quickly they learn to enjoy and appreciate their changed conditions. Purposeful activity quickly bridges the dreaded period of loneliness, and then are found new associations and new ties as pleasant as the old.

The Challenge of Modern Music

MODERN music, according to plentiful evidence, is surviving American scorn and disdain; and it is gaining, unless tendencies in concert halls deceive, a position of regard equal to that which old-school music holds. To note briefly the general facts of the situation, titles of recently written pieces crop out on the programs of the newer recital-givers with a persistency unknown in the period of the war and in the first years of reconstruction, while the latest chamber music works are taken up and produced with such zeal as was never manifested before. To mention specific instances, the concerts of organizations like the League of Composers, the International Composers' Guild and the American Music Guild, lately begun in New York, have engaged the enthusiastic interest of the public. They seem, indeed, to be occasions which will make the early twenties illustrious in musical annals for original effort, even if at the same time they make the period notorious for trivial experimentation.

All this may have an unpleasant effect in conservative quarters. It may bring more or less dismay to the vocal star who has won acclaim interpreting over and over again a small cycle of songs and arias. It may, too, put uneasiness in the breast of that nineteenth-century type of performer—usually a pianist or a violinist—known as virtuoso, who has gained fame playing, in the one case, a standard list of sonatas, nocturnes and études; and in the other, a thin portfolio of concertos and arrangements. It may, again, cause concern to members of endowed orchestral institutions, who repeat season after season a fixed repertory of overtures, symphonies and tone poems; or to the men and women of historic choral societies who time out of mind have been doing the oratorios of Handel and Mendelssohn, with a cantata or a sheaf of part songs now and then by way of variety.

But in any event, modern music is claiming, and moreover is securing, a share of attention in at least one corner of the United States. Art patrons may band themselves together under the designation of Friends of Music and may furnish expensive presentations of the neglected things of Bach and Mozart. Solo performers, conductors, publishers and what not may establish Beethoven Associations and may call out the people to bargain-counter performances of the classics. But their efforts, as far as they are intended to counteract the modern movement, will probably be of no avail. For it may be doubted if anybody can enroll himself among the true Friends of Music, or even properly honor Beethoven, until he awakes to the new day and acknowledges its æsthetic challenge.

Editorial Notes

THOSE opponents of the prohibition reform in the United States who are constantly prating about the great expense to which the country is being put in its efforts to enforce the law will have difficulty in explaining the fact that during the fiscal year ending June 30 the prohibition bureau turned into the Treasury practically $5,150,000. This sum represented fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures in connection with enforcement of the dry law, and did not include fines assessed in state courts. When it is remembered that the Government appropriation for prohibition enforcement last year was considerably less than $8,500,000, the "great expense" argument loses much of its force. Of course, also, the sum mentioned did not include savings incident to the closing of jails and other similar institutions.

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THE unreasoning force of superstitious credulity is well illustrated in a recent state of affairs in Baluchistan, where, it appears, a belief arose that fowls contained snakes and that their eggs harbored scorpions. Local color was given to the story, it is said, by the fact that a holy man of the district of Kandahar some time before cursed the whole fowl tribe, as a result of having had his regular morning routine disturbed by a cock, which crowed at him in what he felt to be an insolent and disrespectful manner. In consequence, in some sections of the country, it is reported, every fowl was killed, and in many parts, numbers were slaughtered, before the superstition was lived down.

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AN INTERESTING fact is noted by The Boston Herald concerning the number of recognized medical colleges in the United States in 1901 and 1922, and the number of students graduated therefrom in the same years. It appears that whereas in 1901 there were 159 colleges and 5444 graduates, in 1922 there were but 81 colleges and 2529 graduates. Of course, various explanations can be offered, and each individual is entitled to accept that which satisfies him. It is only just to urge, however, that maybe a sense of dissatisfaction on the part of the people with the accepted medical methods has at least something to do with it.

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JUST 100 years ago the famous statesman, Charles John Canning, delivered a speech in Plymouth, England, containing much sound advice regarding a nation's relationships with its neighbors, advice which is by no means outworn today. He declared, for example, that Great Britain's "ultimate object must be the peace of the world." Even in 1823, evidently, some statesmen were glimpsing the truth that self-seeking in a people is as unwise and unprofitable as in an individual.

An Interview With W. B. Yeats

DUBLIN, Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Ireland, hitherto understood to be aggressively and narrowly nationalist, has just experienced for the second time the amenities of international courtesy and appreciation. Two months ago the Irish Free State was admitted to the League of Nations; this week Senator Dr. W. B. Yeats, the famous Irish poet, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

If I were to summarize what I gathered of the poet's own feeling about the award, when I chatted with him quite recently, I should say that "the world has acknowledged the real significance of the movement toward better literary and artistic standards, better thinking and better living, which has flourished in Ireland for the last thirty years." When one reflects that Synge, for instance, has had a very perceptible influence on the work of the modern Spanish and Italian dramatists, one realizes that Ireland has something to give to the world, and that the honoring of W. B. Yeats is an acknowledgment of this.

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Yeats talked to me in his study in Merrion Square. He has moved down from his cozy den at the top of the house to a light and polished room on the first floor. You go to find a poet; you discover one who is a mystic, a gentleman, and a lover of canaries—a lover of canaries who lectures on English literature, debates the affairs of his country in the Senate, runs a theater, and manages to be, perhaps, the greatest living poet writing in English.

I liked him best when he talked about the literary movement, of which he may be called the leader. Yeats talks with earnestness and humor about his youthful activities. He told me gleefully of the founding of the National Literary Society in Dublin, "to which no Member of Parliament was admitted—in itself an attraction"; and of how, before that, there was no literary life worth mentioning in Dublin. There was nothing but politics. Irish books were bound in ugly green, heavily gilded, never sold, and were never even reviewed, either in Ireland or in England. Professor Dowden used to say he always knew Irish books, wherever he found them, by their terrible smell!

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In those days the favorite intellectual occupation of Dubliners was that of listening to political speeches, and Yeats had the idea that, if people would listen to public speeches, they might listen to plays. Thence the Abbey Theater. The plays were at first passionately romantic. In them the Irish peasant was idealized, and his life was given the setting of legend and story. As the theater succeeded, and as the years went by, the romanticism and the idealization of the peasant were insufficient to feed the flame of enthusiasm they had lighted. The younger dramatists became realists and wrote plays showing dispassionately the shortcomings, as well as the virtues, of the peasant. Now that phase is coming to an end, and Yeats believes that it is the psychologist who will carry the torch of drama for a while.

This, in itself, would be mere literary criticism outside of Ireland; but in Ireland, Yeats recognizes that these changes are nothing but the artistic manifestations of the change of thinking which has come over the country. He himself has been through these phases. What writer was it who said that universal truth belongs to poetry and not to history? Yeats started as a romanticist and idealist, contemporary with Douglas Hyde; and is now, by his membership in the Senate of the Irish Free State, helping to build the state which his generation dreamed. He has become a realist and believes in the greatness of Kevin O'Higgins.

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Let no one imagine that Yeats knows nothing but the folly of the poets. I have heard him discuss Fascism, Socialism, Imperialism, the problems of Capital and Labor, with ecstasy, it is true, but also with knowledge. He and George Russell (the scene was Yeats' own candle-lighted drawing-room) interrupted each other for three hours one evening on these subjects, and the poet never failed to say something illuminating.

Nor is it to be imagined that his intense love of Irish legendary language has made him an incantating fanatic. I suspect he dislikes the teaching of Irish. Recently, in reply to a proposal that the prayers in the Senate should be said in Irish as well as in English, he suggested that English should hold "until the senators had learned Irish." Few senators have any intention of ever trying to learn Irish; consequently, Yeats refuses to support a pretense or a sham. He probably reflects that it is granted to a few only to have the real poetic fervor. Yet he has the modesty to say that he takes the Nobel prize more as a recognition of the movement in which he played a part, than as a recognition of his own work as a poet.

V. S. P.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, tireless worker for the welfare of humanity, who is lecturing in the United States, has had adventures in the world's remote places since the days of his youth. Stanley Frost, who writes of him as the "Knight-Errant of Humanity," in the Review of Reviews, declares that, as a youth, "he is credited with reviving ski-running as a sport for the northern world. He was then a great hulk of a man, curator of a museum at Bergen, famous for refusing to wear overcoats, 'an absolute stick-in-the-mud,' as he wrote his father, boning for his doctor's degree and dropping all amusements, except two gymnastic societies and an athletic club."

Even his marriage was celebrated characteristically, for, writes Mr. Frost, "During that period he married, and celebrated his wedding by taking his bride—a famous ski-woman—to the top of the Norefjeld, some 6000 feet high, on New Year's eve of a bitter Norwegian winter. They got there after dark and got down near midnight, after hairbreadth escapes, during which, he confesses, his conscience was a little troubled about his bride."

The Birds of North Carolina

NATURAL RESOURCES, published by the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, declares that, "Owing to its range of altitudes and climates, North Carolina probably maintains a wider variety of bird life than any other American state. Not only is it favored by the great migrations, but many of these birds find in it a satisfactory intermediate zone, in which they compromise their customs by breeding and becoming practically residents. In the mountains this is true in the higher altitudes of species that normally breed only in much more northern climes; along the coast there are found subtropical conditions which attract species that as a general thing are now found north of Florida. Throughout the State generally all seasons witness the presence in the woods of thousands of specimens of interesting bird life, of which the average observer knows nothing."